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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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NO. 55,168—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
4th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th ,,	MARMORA	10609	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
2nd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	ARABIA	7993	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th ,,	ARABIA	7993	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7009	....	...
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10609	....	...
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7988	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd ,,	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7993	....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,060 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450 or Rs. 501	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 617	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

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REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

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ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1910
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. ,,
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	29th ,, ,,
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th ,,
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. ,,
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th ,, ,,
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	678
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	806
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

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FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	20th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	21st ,,	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	24th ,,	11 a.m.	†P & O M

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Gushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Amara and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 24th October sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

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Agents, BOMBAY.

18th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. ,,
YARRA	4,147	X	16th Mar. ,,
DUMBEA	5,683	Rebuzat	13th Apl. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	11th May ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

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s. s. Umsinga	4,500	30th November, 1910.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,589	D. Maganznie,	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini,	15th Dec. ,,
D. Balduino	4,680	D. Maganznie,	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Morosco	16th Dec. ,,
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damaged, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

OUR client Mr. KALYANDAS BEHCHARDAS, has from THIS DATE DISPENSED with the services of Mr. SUNDERJI GIRDHAR, and will not be responsible for any dealings of the said Sunderji.

MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. KALYANDAS BEHCHARDAS.
Bombay, 18th October, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SHAIK ESMAIL & CO., Monumental Sculptors of New Sewri Road, have from this date changed their firm's name and style to Messrs. MARSHALL & CO., and the business of Monumental Sculptors will henceforth be carried on in the new name. Customers are kindly requested to address all business correspondence to Messrs. MARSHALL & CO., and not SHAIK ESMAIL & CO.

SHAIK ESMAIL & CO.,
Monumental Sculptors.

New Sewri Road,
Bombay, 15th October, 1910.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 57,050 cubic feet of TEAK, 230 cubic feet of BLACKWOOD and 6,060 cubic feet of JUNGLEWOOD, at the Kodibag Depot, near Karwar, on the 14th November, 1910, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 1st October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

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Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outstiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

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LADIES' only ,, 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING ,, 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House.

Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD. 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H.. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 233, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Sale THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1910.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Batha House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and opposite the Government Telegraph Office, the very valuable and neatly designed made to order household furniture, by Robert Breslaner and others, also pieces of English mahogany furniture, rich glass and crockery by Army and Navy, English breakfast set, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, large sideboards, dumbwaiters, dressing and washhand tables, wall clock, piano, microscope, half plate camera, pillars and pots, figure lamps, folding screen, China flower vases and figures, old China ware, English cupboard, hatstand, light chairs, also Yaroda Jail made double cane sofa, chairs, tables, and bead chicks, marble tables and teapoys, meat safe, parian figures, flower pots, corner cabinet, sofas, tilt-top teapoys, iron and brass bedstead, hanging and table lamps, book cases, elegant cabinets, flowerpots and vases, jardiniers, rich plateware by Reed and Barton, hand-bag, sewing machine, rugs and carpets, wall clock, marble pillar, fancy teapoys, cutlery, spoons and forks, filter, easy chairs, aluminium cooking pots, baba gari, bicycle, etc., etc., the property of A. Leeson, of Army and Navy, proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Australian mare, in excellent condition, goes well in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. R. W. Sharp, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Monday, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Haddon House, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved made to order furniture, rich glass ware and crockery ware, one ebonywood sweet-toned cottage piano by Scheidmayer & Co., very rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oil paintings, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one nearly new Humber 4 cylinder motor car in perfect working order, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND suitable for small capitalists, and a large Bungalow at Mazagon.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th and Wednesday, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., on the premises at Mount Road, Mazagon, the whole piece of land admeasuring 13,000 square yards, together with a bungalow, godowns, etc., standing thereon; the vacant land divided into 18 plots and the land together with the building divided into 4 lots.

The land is Government leasehold land renewable in perpetuity every 99 years, the lease commencing from the year 1905. The Government land tax is at present 5 annas, and 6 pies per 100 square yards, per annum, for the vacant land and Rs. 2-12-0 per 100 square yards per annum, for the land built upon.

This property is at Mount Road, at a distance of 150 yards from the Mazagon Tram Terminus and at the distance of five to ten minutes' walk from Mazagon and Byculla Railway station and it is near New and Old Mazagon Bunder, Docks mills, and Wadi Bunder Store Depot, and bears Municipal No. ——and bounded as follows:—On the North Mount Road, on the South by detached bungalows inhabited by Europeans and Parsees belonging to Bavaji Kooshaba, on the West by vacant land belonging to Moosa Mopla and on the East by a bungalow inhabited by Parsees belonging to Seth Nazir. In short, this locality is suitable for Parsees and European habitations.

Particulars of the six vacant pieces of land out of the 18 vacant pieces of land, facing the Mount Road:—

Nos.	Yards.	Yearly Govt. Tax. Rs.	a.	p.
A	294	1	0	2
H	349	1	3	3
G	349	1	3	3
S	309	1	1	0
U	338	1	2	7
W	307	1	0	11

Particulars of the 12 vacant pieces of land facing new proposed 40ft. roads:—

Nos.	Yards.	Rs.	a.	p.
B	300	1	0	6
C	344	1	3	4
D	404	1	5	9
E	490	1	11	0
J	345	1	3	1
K	367	1	4	2
L	520	1	12	7
M	462	1	9	5
Q	375	1	4	10
R	303	1	0	8
T	444	1	8	5
V	346	1	3	5

Particulars of the 4 lots together with a bungalow and other buildings:—

1. Lot marked "P" admeasures 2,670 square yards together with a large one-story bungalow, which covers 700 square yards. It is inhabited by Europeans, yielding rent Rs. 300 per month, and situated at the junction of two 40ft. roads. The tax payable to Government is Rs. 25-15-9.

2. Lot marked "N" situated on a 40 ft. New Road, admeasuring 1083 square yards together with a large godown standing thereon, which covers 384 yards, and it is let to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., at a monthly rent of Rs. 125. The Tax payable to Government is Rs. 12-12-9.

3. Lot marked "O" situated on New Road, admeasuring 854 square yards, together without-houses standing thereon which occupies 75 yards. The tax payable to Government is Rs. 5-7-11.

4. Lot marked "F," admeasuring 452 square yards situate at Mount Road, together with a building suitable for a godown which would yield Rs. 50 to 70 per month. The building covers 269 yards. The tax payable to Government is Rs. 7-13-5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Japanese Works of Art Curios.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank of India, a consignment of 26 cases of Japanese works of art and curios, imported ex. s.s. Bingo Maru, consisting of valuable and handsome Kutani large and small tea, coffee and toilet sets, large and small Awata vases, cherrywood, arm chairs, artificial flowers, lacquer glove boxes, silk painting fire screens, tooth picks, silk fans, ash pots, cigar cases, photo frames and albums, silk pin cushion, Kimonos shirts, byjanns, blouses, whale bones, water colours, 1911 Calendars, jewel boxes, fancy chicks, bronze vases, figures, Koro, hat pins, bracelets, buttons, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 19th October, 1910

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED
MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

THE MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
2, Green Street,
FORT.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Changching	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Liaoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOLLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
NORTHEY (OR SOUTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned there are best in the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED

SALESMAN, for Lubricating Oils. Must have connection. Good propects to suitable man.

Apply to Box No. 1589,
care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20th October.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, (where the furniture have been removed for sale), the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant (closing business), consisting of single and double almiras, clothes, presses, bookcases, chests of drawers, marble topped dressing, washhand round and pier tables, glass door book case, bentwood sofas, office and rocking chairs, iron and wooden cots, sideboards, dinner waggons, book and hat stands, writing and office tables, chairs, veranda seats, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. E. Joseli—

5 ladies' and 4 gents' gold keyless open faced watches.

The watches are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 19th October, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 in remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either by suspending injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lo-t vigour and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Locle Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
63 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LD.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.

UNDER instructions from London we have to notify that the issue of £525,000, 6 per cent. first MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK of the above Company, WILL OPEN on MONDAY, 17th instant, and close not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 20th instant. We are authorized to state that Local Applications will be received by the BANK of BURMA, Ld., Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, if received by letter or telegraph on or before the latter date.

The Conditions of the Debenture issue are :—

5 per cent.	Payable on	Application.
15 do.	do.	Allotment.
30 do.	do.	1 Dec. 1910.
25 do.	do.	1 Feby. 1911.
25 do.	do.	3 April 1911.

Debentures will carry the right for three years to subscribe for one £1 Ordinary Share at £1 5s. for every £2 worth of Debentures.

Debentures are redeemable after 10 years at 10 per cent. premium.

Debentures will be issued in multiples of £100. The whole of this issue has been underwritten in England.

SIGNED—

For the Rangoon Oil Co., Ld.,
MOWER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

For the Aungban Oil Co., Ld.,
MOWER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

For the Rangoon Refinery Co., Ld.,
MOWER COTTERELL & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 17.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	80 5-16+1-16
2 per cent. Rentes	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	83 3-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	83 1-16+1-16
Bar Silver in London	25 15-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence	26 1-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Weak.	
Silver in New York	58 3-8+3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs— 25-25+1-2
Do. Berlin	20 45 1-2—1-2
Do. New York	4 85 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. since 29-9-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 13-16+3-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	1 7-8+1-8
Do. of day market loans	2 3-4+1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-3-15

MANCHESTER, October 17.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Sales in East Indian	50
Imports	14,000
Mid-Americans	8-05—16
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	12 3-8—1-16

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·63	7·63	7·63
	—15	—14	—15
Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·63	7·63	7·63
	—14	—14	—14
g. O. C.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·64	7·65	7·63
Liverpool	—14	—13	—14

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	11 7-8
George Mayalls Yarn	11 3-4

NEW YORK, October 17.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	101,000
Do Last year	70,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Do. Exports to Continent	75,000
Spot Cotton—	14·20—10
Futures at New York — Dec. 14·44—23	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to weakness in southern spot market and increased offerings.
Do at New York — Mar. 14·61—29	

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	14 1-2—1-8
Futures—Month of Dec.	14·28—27
Do. do. Mar.	14·56—27
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.	

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F.	36 3-4
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do Name of Ports—London.	
Do Whether Sellers.—Sellers.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,160,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	47 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	45 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship	41
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	79 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	66 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, 12-9
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 6—Sellers—Flat.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 89
Yellow Metal	d 5 1-16

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 9-3

BOMBAY, October 18.

EXCHANGE

The market was steady at Is. 4 1-16d., for T. T Is. 4 3-32d. for demand and Is. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	Is. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	Is. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	Is. 4 3-32d. Nov.

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	Is. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s	Is. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	Is. 4 11-32d. Nov.
" 6 m/s Ready	Is. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s	171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	138
" Shanghai	187 1-2
" Japan	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate after touching Rs. 94-3 ready and Rs. 94-1 forward has closed at Rs. 94-1 and Rs. 93-15 respectively.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London for ready and forward was 16d. up and New York was 3-8 up.

Business in the local market was done in silver at Rs 75-8. Private wires advised the tone of the market to be weak which caused a depression in the local market and the price fluctuated from 4 to 6 annas and the close the price ruled Rs. 75-5. Business of 70 to 75 slabs was done. In gold the market is dull and demand being poor the price dropped by 3 pies.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chinta	23	7	0

Narendas Motilal's Chop Swaleshai 96 to 99 touch

	23	15	6
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	9
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	15	9
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	9

SILVER.

1-17 1-2 Penny	75	4	0
1-17 Penny Ready	75	3	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	75	5	0
Second do	75	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3 up. There was good demand both for ready and forward and the rate advanced by one anna.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London quotation was 6 up. Local business moderate and price remained unchanged.

Wheat.—Quiet, but firm. London quotation was 3 up. Demand being good rate advanced by half an anna.

Castor and Cottonseed.—Firm. Demand for ready lots was moderate but forward inquiry being good the rate fluctuated from 2 to 4 annas.

Gingelly, Groundnut and Mowra.—Dull. Very little business passing rates remain unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 9 0
Linseed, Small	" 13 6 0
Linseed, Brown	" 13 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	" 6 7 0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 5 0
Yellow do.	" 7 6 0
Do. Gujarat	" 7 12 0
Brown Katni	" 7 4 0
Poppyseed	" 10 6 0
Castorseed	" 40 to 41
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 31 to 33
Hard Red	" 30 to 31
JINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hingangaut	" 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	" 70 to 90
Mowraseed	" 7 12 0
Groundnuts	" 44 to 46
Cottonseed	" 25 to 27
Maize	" 18 to 19
Wheat Yellow	" 35 to 40
Khandwa	" 40 to 45
Bajaro	" 27 to 30
Joowar	" 17 to 19
Gram	" 21 to 24
Mimbara	" 54 to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	" 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	" 49 to 50
Kabra	" 52 to 53
Black Kutni	" 48 to 49
Myrabollams	" 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Monday, 17th October, 1910 :—

Wheat	16,176 cwts
Linseed	1,188 "
Rapeseed	7,929 "
Gingellyseed	4,760 "
Poppyseed	681 "
Groundnuts	119 "
Castorseed	2,841 "
Rice	39,465 "
Myrabollams	1,107 "
Cottonseed	1,594 "
Mowraseed	131 "
Gram	3,118 "
Joowar	1,125 "
Maize	43 "

SPINNING.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,802½ and closed at Rs. 2,805.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,547 1/2
India	63
Indian Specie	57
Eastern Bank	75 1/2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	1,005
David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	672 1-2
Marockji Petit	2,810
Phoenix	1,470
Standard	1,045

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	151 1-4
New Mofussil	910

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	110
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	166
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	267 1/2 C D
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Tapti Valley	482 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 13 to 15 points down, New York was 10 down and futures 28 less. The tone of the local market for ready lots was weak and the price declined by Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The tone of the forward points down. Demand for New Crop being moderate the rate fluctuated by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Business in New Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 309 but sellers being few at this rate, at the close the rate advanced to Rs. 312.

100	Volkert Bros	Broach	334 Mar.
400	do.	Bengal	270
200	do.	do.	264 Jan.
1000	Gaddum & Co	Khandesh F. G.	267 Jan.
100	Hindustan Mills	Bengal	270
200	Indo-China	Bengal	235-247
300	do.	Nagpur	263
100	do.	Ellichpur	272
100	do.	Bengal	250
150	Bombay Co	Shegaon	283
100	H N Madras Sons	Hinganghat	245

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	247
" F Good	235
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	261
" F Good	249
Sind Punjab Fine	259
" F Good	247
Khandesh Fine	278
" F Good	268
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	296
" F Good	286
Akola Khangaum Fine	291
" F Good	281
Amraoti Fine	291
" F Good	281
Yeotmal Fine	301
" F Good	291
Nagpore	305
" F Good	295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	308
" F Good	298
Methia Fine	278
" F Good	268
Broach Gin Fine	330
" F Good	322
Broach Gin Good	310
Comptah Gin	321
dawginned Good	319
Westerns H. G.	302
Do M G	308

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 17th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	"
Central India	"
Barsi and Nagpur	"
Berar	"
Central Provinces	61
Comras	61
Dholera	2
Broach	13
Coompta and Ankolawar	435
Westerns	149
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,614
Bengal Rajputana	"
Sind	"
Persian	"
American	"
Other Sorts	"
Egyptian	99 "
Total	2,434 "

LIVERPOOL, October 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.—Nov.	7·71—12
Nov.—Dec.	7·65—12
Dec.—Jan.	7·65—12
Jan.—Feb.	7·65—12
Feb.—Mar.	7·65—12
Mar.—Apl.	7·66—12
Apl.—May	7·66—12
May.—June	7·66—12
June-July	7·64—12

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	16 0	16 6	15 6	16 0
Havre	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Hull	.....	.....	14 6	15 6
Liverpool	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Genoa	19 0	19 0	15 6	16 0
London	.....	.....	15 0	15 0
Hamburg	18 6	19 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste	.....	.....	17 0	18 0
Venice	.....	.....	17 0	18 0
Open Ports, December	15 6			
Jan-May	15 2			

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Sheathing 14×4	lbs.	21
		28
		35
		42
		56 Rs. 54 4
		63
		70
		77
		84
Yellow Metal Sheets		21
		28 " 45 2
		35
		42
		49
		56
Tin Ingots		" 42 10
Spelter	S M	
	M M	
	J	
	G	" 20 8
Georgshutte		" 22 8
Copper Ingots	K S	" 48 0
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	54 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, October 17.

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	.....	1,800	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
S. A. M. Meer	Dwarka	Bussreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 15th & 16th October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	12	13,238
B. B. & C. I. Railway	29	34,467

A NEW POONA JUSTICE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, Acting Commissioner, Central Division, presided at a meeting on Monday of the members of the Mahomedan Memon Jamat of Poona which was called to offer congratulations to Mr. Haji Saheb Mohamed Haji Oosman on his being made a Justice of the Peace.

The address was presented by Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Sheriff of Bombay, and referred to the establishment by Haji Saleh's family of a permanent Institution Mr. for poor orphans of the community Tyabish Yatim Khana. Other evidence of his generosity on the cause of charity were the Oosmania Musjid at Poona and other institutions at Kirkee, Gultakdi and Morvi, and he had further justly earned the title of Peacemaker of the Mahomedan Community.

In reply Mr. Haji Saleh said he thought they could flatter themselves that their community was one of the most peace-loving in the world. They had never been influenced by political distempers in India and their aspirations in every department of life had been modest.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

BIRTH.

WEBB—October 13, at Palli Hill, Bandra, to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Webb, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS.—October 11, at Kishanpur, Naini Tal, the wife of G. A. Phillips of Rampur, of a son.

KAYE.—October 13, at Chillingham, Simla, the wife, of Major C. Kaye, 21st Punjabis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DIGGORY—HAZEL.—October 8, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by Rev. R. Stuart, S. L. Diggory of Calcutta, to Emilie, elder daughter of H. J. Hazel of Tufnell Park, London.

DEATH.

SELBY.—October 10, at Naini Tal, Robert Selby R. A. M. C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races, Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Skating Rink : Morning, Evening and Night Sessions.

Maxim : "Climb to honour by prudence and industry."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the English Mails of the 7th October which left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

DEPORTEES FROM DURBAN.—The s.s. "Sultan" which arrived in Bombay harbour from Durban, yesterday, brought 19 Chinese and 9 Indian deportees.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a Parsi youth, named Ardeshive Edulji Messman, attempted to enter a Railway Train which was in motion at the Colabs Station and fell down on the line and met with a serious accident. Both his legs were crushed and he was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries in the evening. At an inquest held by the Coroner yesterday morning a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SPRING BAND AT THE PRINCE'S GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. this evening :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses ..... B. Chapi
Overture	Romantique ..... K. Bela
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Valse	Andalusische Liebes traume ..... Friedemann
Romance	Alice where art Thou ... Ascher
Grand Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ... Kuhner
Valse	Beautiful Danube ... Strauss
Patrol	Turkish ..... Michaelis
Galop	Iris ..... Faust

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	For Country's Flag ... Dunn
Overture	Post and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse	Gipsy Life ..... Raymond
Selection	The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Chanson	Alma de Dios ..... Serrand
Selection	The Shop Girl ..... Caryll
Clar Solo	Anna Bolena ..... Donizetti

DEATH OF A LADY DOCTOR IN BOMBAY.—We regret to announce the sad death of Dr. Miss Violet Turkhud, M.D., (London) at Jiji House on Tuesday. She arrived in India only about six months ago after a successful course of study in England. It was at an early age that she was sent to England by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Turkhud of Junagad, Kathiawar, and all her education was received in England, She proposed to settle in Bombay, but unfortunately the attack of enteric proved fatal yesterday, Miss Turkhud was the granddaughter of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. When the need for lady doctors is so keenly felt in India, it is particularly to be regretted that this young lady, who had a useful career before her, should not have been spared.

THE C. P. TANK EXPLOSION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Henry Campbell, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Vallabh Hari and Abdul Hussein with being in possession of, manufacturing and selling explosives without a license.

It appeared that the accused were arrested on Monday in connection with the explosion at Cawasji Patel Tank road. The second accused was arrested first by Mr. Kawasji Pettigara on receiving certain information from the boy Morar Hira. On his shop being searched, three tin boxes full of detonators made of chlorate of potash and red arsenic were found. On receiving certain information from this accused, Mr. Pettigara proceeded to Dhobie's chawl at Tnakurdwar and there arrested the first accused who was then actually manufacturing the detonators.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship reserved judgment till to-day and enlarged the accused on bail of Rs. 500 and one surety for like amount each.

JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI AND DUSSERA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Mr. Dayashankar Bhagwanji, Pleader, recently elected president (in place of the late Vaidya Shastri Manishankar Govindji) of the Jamnagar "Prajahirvardhak-Sabha," and the leader of the Jamnagar Bar, accompanied by Messrs. Gordhandas Morarji, Harjivan Chatrabhuj, Bhagwanji Dewji, Chaturbhuj Govindji, Pleaders, approached His Highness the Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjit Sinhji, at Modpur Port with a request to prohibit the slaughter of dumb animals in the name of religion on the Dussera day, throughout the Nawansgar State. His Highness paying due deference to the wishes of his subjects was pleased to order the stoppsge of the practice.

The telegram from His Highness conveying the instructions to the Dewan Sahib was to the following effect :—"With due regard to the wishes of my subjects represented by Mr. Daya Shankar and his associates, I decree that the sacrifice of buffaloes, sheep, etc., on the Dussera day should be stopped, I further offer from the state the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be devoted to charitable purposes."

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji has since his accession, bestowed on his subjects numerous favours which are fully appreciated.

BY 19 votes to 10 Dublin Corporation has called on the Irish Party to defeat all clauses in the Budget calculated to injure Irish taxation or Irish industry.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell i

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Proposed Boulevard.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Chambers & Fritchley applying on behalf of Dr. Massina for the lease of plots Nos. 73 to 81 and plot No. 83 on the Agripada Estate for an hospital.

It was stated that the plots were intended for building residential quarters and it would not be right to give them for hospital purposes.

Mr. Todd suggested that the offer be accepted if the neighbours did not object. This suggestion was not supported and the application was refused.

The Board next resumed consideration of the note by the chairman and the engineer regarding "widths of roads in Trust schemes" along with a further note dated the 12th instant.

The chairman in a further note on the subject stated : "Since the Trust's programme for the development of Bombay was submitted to Government under Trustees' resolution 18-10-09, it has become evident that the substantial assistance that the City requires from the Government of India for the financing of this programme is not likely to be forthcoming in the near future. On the other hand it is found that the ultimate nett cost of each item of the programme is bound to increase rapidly the longer its execution is delayed; and there, is serious risk of the whole programme falling through and every item being ultimately declared impracticable on account of its prohibitive cost, if we defer action until our finances are so strengthened that we can see a reasonable prospect of being able to carry out the whole programme.

REVISION OF PROGRAMME.

It seems imperatively necessary therefore to revise our programme with a view (1) to cutting out such items as must be sacrificed in order to make it feasible to carry out the remainder before their increasing cost becomes absolutely prohibitive; (2) to reducing the cost of the remaining items to the minimum compatible with the bare attainment of the objects in view; and (3) to concentrating present resources on carrying out these remaining items, so soon as the necessary financial assistance from outside sources is available.

In any opinion the first item that should be cut is the proposed western avenue 120' broad from Dhobi Talao to Bandra. I think that in view of the enormous cost of acquiring land and buildings for roads through the congested district north of Carnac Road we must be content with only one instead of two broad North and South avenues through that district and must use that one avenue for access to both Bandra and Kurla, as far as possible ; and it is obvious from the map that if we give up the western avenue, Dadar Bridge marks the farthest point we can reach on our way to Bandra before we leave the eastern avenue. Having regard to the extra traffic thus put upon the eastern avenue beyond what the original programme contemplated it would at first sight seem necessary to increase rather than decrease the contemplated breadth of the eastern avenue ; but in order to reduce the cost and so expedite the achievement of our object. I would reluctantly reduce the breadth to 100' wherever the Trust have not already checked the rise in cost by including the land required in one of their schemes i.e., from Lal Bag southwards.

MINIMUM WIDTH.

I should consider minimum of 120' indispensable South of Lal Bagh were it not for the fact that from this point we can secure a fairly good alternative route to the Fort, whereby to relieve the eastern avenue of the motor traffic, viz , via Chinchpokli Bridge. Arthur Road, Gilder Street, Chunam Kiln Road and Queen's Road. It was with this object that I pressed the Board to make Chunam Kiln Road and the road in continuation of it up to Sandhurst Road 80' wide instead of 60, and to move the Commissioner to lay down a set-back line to secure a width of 80 from Chunam Kiln Road northwards Gilder Street is already 80' wide as far north as Bellasis Road and a statement gives a rough estimate of the cost of making the remainder of this route to Bandra 80' wide. The alternative routes are shown on the appended map. I at first thought of diverging from Arthur Road along DeLisle Road as shown by the dotted blue line in the map and connecting the north end of DeLisle Road with the point from which Lady Jamsetji Road runs fairly straight to Bandra ; but again considerations of cost induced me to adopt the alternative route via Chinchpokli Bridge and Lal Bag, since by this route we utilise the eastern avenue and other land in our schemes. The saving in cost that this effects will be seen from comparison of the alternative under Items 2 and 3 in the appended statement, which is confined to items of cost outside the sanctioned schemes. The DeLisle Road route will cost 13 ; 4 lakhs while the alternative route via Lal Bagh will cost only 4 ; 4 lakhs. The cost of the bridges over railway is not included. By the former route the total cost of this project from Bellasis Road to Bandra will be 22 ; 6 lakhs; by the latter it will be 13 ; 6 lakhs. The Commissioner has furnished me with a plan showing how the Tulsi pipe line may be utilised to provide a route to Bandra. The proposed route is shown in the appended plan. It may prove to be a less costly route than either of the other routes referred to in this note, if it is made 80' wide only. The Municipal Engineer proposes to make it 120' wide ; but for economy's sake I should think we might be content with an 80' road. The Commissioner will be asked to let us have an estimate of the cost of the third route ; but as I wish the Trustees to have the information contained in this note before them when they reserve consideration of my printed note on width of roads next Tuesday I circulate this without waiting for Commissioner's estimate.

The following table shows the cost of two alternatives to the western avenue scheme excluding bridges over railways and section lying in Trust schemes already sanctioned :—

	Original Line. Acquisition.	Works.	Total.	Revised Line. Acquisition	Works.	Total.
	L'khs	L'khs	L'khs	L'khs	L'kh	L'kh
Bellasis Road to Chinchpokli Bridge	2·5	2·6	5·1	2·3	2·6	6·2
De Lisle Road	3·0	3·3	6·3	...	...	...
Chinchpokli Bride to Suparibag Road	...	...	...	1·2	0·0	2·1
DeLisle Road to Lady Jamsetji Road	3·4	3·7	7·1	...	...	...
Schemes XXXI and V Dadar Bridge to Lady Jamsetji Road	...	...	...	1·3	1·0	2·3
Lady Jamsetji Road	2·0	2·1	4·1	2·0	2·1	4·1
Total	10·9	11·7	22·6	7·0	6·6	18·9

The plans were circulated among the Trustees and placed before the meeting.

It being past 5 o'clock further consideration was adjourned.

RIOTING NEAR BANDRA.

THE Resident First Class Magistrate of Bandra has disposed of a case in which one Francis Jao Credo and twenty-one others were charged by Inspector W. J. Corby with rioting in a village at Juvem. The circumstances of the case were that on the 2nd of May last there was a quarrel in the village between the accused and one of the complainants, Alfred Joakim Pereira. From words they came to blows and the complainant was severely handled by the accused. He ran from the place and took shelter somewhere in the village taking care to apply for the aid of the Police at Bandra. Inspector Corby proceeded at once to the spot, investigated the case and found thirteen of the accused had committed assault upon the complainant. He arrested the men and charged them before the Magistrate, who after a protracted trial found them all guilty under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Three of the accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment another three to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the seven remaining were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 each.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE BOILER INSPECTION REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to draw attention to the recently published Administration Report of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department for the year 1909-10, from which it will be seen that the comparatively fabulous sum of Rs. 1,94,840 stands to credit of the Boiler Fund, and the conclusion is therefore left to be formed that the fees that are charged are excessive. This overplus becomes the more conspicuous in the fact that Rs. 49,850 of that sum have accrued in the year under report, even though there was an increased expenditure of Rs. 13,551 in that year.

There are two situations that arise out of these facts, the one being that the increased expenditure of Rs. 13,551, placed against the additional ten boilers inspected during the period covered by that sum, brings the cost per inspection of those ten boilers to Rs. 1,355 each, as against the circumstance that the figures of the previous year (1908-09) work out to Rs. 32 per boiler (63,662 divided by 1979) and of the year under report (1909-10) to Rs. 39 (77,171 divided by 1989) ; while notwithstanding the disproportionate expenditure for the inspection of only ten additional boilers, so large a surplus as nearly two lakhs of rupees is the abnormal result. The former result is one that calls for the attention of the administrative in relation to the executive side of the Boiler Department ; but the latter belongs to the domain of Millowners generally who have the right to expect a refund of the excessive demands that have been made on them. It is a significant fact that the overplus of Rs. 63,401 includes the sum of Rs. 13,551, in increased expenditure, which is part of the sum of Rs. 18,000 (at Rs.1,500 per month) that has been absorbed in the pay of the new appointment of Chief Inspector, with what advantage remains yet to be seen in the administrative or executive effect on the working of the Department.

It is claimed that the newly-appointed Chief Inspector, who joined his duties on the 3rd of April, 1909, had devoted himself throughout the year to reforming the practice of the office and inspecting staff under his control, and that as a result of his efforts "the Department has reached a pitch of efficiency which it has never yet attained." This latter, until proved to the contrary, is a stereotype summing up in all Government reports ; and probably if previous reports are scrutinised, it will be found that they also contain the same form of dry official platitude, of a purely traditional character, which, on occasions like the present, had been resuscitated from the pigeon-holed archives of this as of other Departments, to be shaken in the faces of an unconcerned public to perplex those who are more or less directly affected by the result that is eulogised.

But whatever the degree of comparatives efficiency, —the copybook maxim that "comparisons are odious" should be borne in mind—the fact is a conspicuous one that a sum of half a lakh of rupees has been added to the Boiler Fund, and as that fund has steadily increased year by year, it behoves the authorities to state the direction that large sum is intended to take. It is more than clear that neither the administrative nor the executive has considered the advisability of reducing the inspection fees charged to Millowners. Had such been a measure of "reform in the practice of the office and inspecting staff," Millowners would have had something to congratulate themselves upon, whereas the absence of such reform may be taken to indicate that it is intended to continue to increase the Boiler Fund—for what purpose, is not stated !

I believe I am correct in stating that the net charge in England approximates £1 per boiler : the gross charge is, I think, £3 per boiler, of which sum £2 are refunded in various rebates and discounts allowed by the Insurance Companies which examine and fix pressures and grant certificates for working, and, thus discharge the functions of the Boiler Department in India.

It will no doubt be within the memory of some of your readers that some years ago a somewhat similar anomaly arose in the accounts of the Port Trust with regard to a surplus of about 2 lakhs of rupees that was then to credit of the Pilotage Fund, which the Pilots claimed should be proportionately divided amongst them. Their claim was resisted and the matter became the subject of legal proceedings with the result that a decree of Court was obtained in their favour and the amount was distributed amongst them. If, therefore, the Millowners put forward their claim to the surplus at credit of the Boi

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R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill .....R I M
R I M S Minto..... Lt. Comdr G H S La nche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 18.

Beme.....1899 Barland...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca .....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3609 Merrison ...Standard Oil & Co
Caithness .....2222 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay .....1653 Leslie...James.....Finlay & Co
Cape Breton .....2501 Warden...W & A Graham & Co
Folmina .....2546 Eyken.....T Morrison & Co
Hillfera .....2776 Williams...W&A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack...W& A Graham & Co
Hatamet .....2584 Pilers.....W & A Graham & Co
Heim .....753 Erekson.....F F Campbell & Co
Hinda.....3393 Gross.....M M & Co
Nowhera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallen.....E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk .....2506 Buckley...Greaves Cotton & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley....B & H S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	22 10	N Y Kaisha
B Buffalo	2583	Clark	Hull via Karachi	28 10	J Finlay & Co
C&E City of Glasgow	4179	Grewhorn	Liverpool via Karachi	19 10	K Nixon & Co
D & E Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	27-10	B & H S N Co
F Umballa	3426	Ealt	Calcutta	22 10	M M & Co
G Rahmani	1873	Coates	Jeddah	20 10	B & P S N Co
K Sultan	2771	Greive	Durban	25 10	A Strandis & Co
M Khasrou	2410	Hannah	Repairing		B & P S N Co
O Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	29 10	Killick Nixon & Co
P Ehrenfels	2783	Sooken	Hamburg via Karachi	20-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Cameron	2285	Jones	Calcutta	19-10	James Finlay & Co
2 City of Calcutta	4795	Eae	Karachi	22-10	Killick Nixon & Co
4 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	25-10	W & A Graham & Co
7 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S & Co
8 Chybassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	19-10	M M & Co
9 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	9 11	P & O Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	26 10	P & O S N & Co
13 Egypt	4198	Summers	London	22-10	P & O S N Co
14 Kola	510	Morrison	Busreh	20 10	M M & Co
15 Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Jeddah	19 10	B & H S N & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakara	Karachi	18-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nagar	19 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	21 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F...N F		Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVAL.

Vessel.	Commander.	From
Koerber	Foresti	Trieste, Oct 3

DEPARTURE.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Tuesday :—

Steamer City of Glasgow, Greenborn, Liverpool
" Chybassa, Wadge, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Sultan for Zanzibar.
" Beme for Rangoon
" Koerber for Trieste, etc.
" Mimosa for Liverpool, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 4000 cwts jowari and 10,200 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.
Traveller s—100 bales hemp S Canji, 3,250 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 10 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 11 bales skins, H M Suleman ; 8 bales skins R M Kooka ; 11 bales skins, R Moloobhai ; 47 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—9 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.
Scindia s—20 cwts cocoanut oil, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,980 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri, 300 cwts gum and 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,440 cwts teelseed and 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—2,100 cwts oil cakes, S. Bhimji, 6 cwts goat hair strips, Latham and Co; 75 cwts gum assafotida, Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 6,900 cwts wheat, 3,440 cwts castorseed and 2,560 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros. 34,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buffalo s—42 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas & Co.

FOR BARROW IN FURENESS.

Hillfern s—2,000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cape Briton s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Hillfern s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.
Hillfern s—3,460 bales cotton, 30,800 cwts rapeseed 10,400 cwts mowraseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—502 cwts myrabollams, T Canji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—6,000 cwts teelseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 230 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton and 2,000 teelseed, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—200 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Tosa Maru s—1,773 cwts ooplate, R Jeewandas and Co; 36 cwts jardaloo, 45 cwts kishmis and 87 cwts senna leaves, T Canji; 700 cwts onions and 30 cwts ghee, R E Dadachanji; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 2,500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—20 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 1 bale cotton, K Vishram and Co; 36 cwts Colombo roots, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—30 cwts senna leaves, C M Bhesania and Co.

It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the report from Cairo that Mr. L. V. Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, is to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt.

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White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 19th October, 1910.

ENGLISH EDUCATION AND INDIAN ETHICS.

MR. JAMES KENNEDY, who retired from the Bengal Civil Service twelve years ago, looks back upon the country he has left, and ponders over the condition of the rising generation in an article, written for the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* and entitled "English Education and Indian Ethics." Mr. Kennedy's Indian career was spent in the North-Western Provinces, so of course we need not necessarily apply all he says too closely to ourselves, though he was spurred to his task by reading a book by Mr. L. Alston, formerly a Professor of the Bombay Establishment, on Education and Citizenship in India. Mr. Alston treats of Indian politics—but after only sixteen months' experience of this country he cannot be regarded as an authority. But, writes Mr. Kennedy, there is nothing upon which the Indian politician lays more stress than upon English education ; he considers it the charter of his political enfranchisement, the key to power ; and it is the only department of the Government service which he is willing to leave entirely in the hands of the English. The average Englishman also lays stress upon the political effects of English education. He thinks it a political danger, a medicine which is heady and intoxicating, a poison too strong for those who imbibe it. Lord Ellenborough long ago denounced it as the surest means of putting an end to British rule in India. The truth probably lies somewhere between the two, for the connection between education and the recent seditious movements is generally, if not universally, admitted. But the danger arises not from too much education but from too little, and serves to illustrate the wisdom of the advice conveyed in the lines of Pope : "A little learning is a dangerous thing: Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring : There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain: And drinking largely sobers us again." It is in the hope that drinking largely will sober us again that the educational policy of the Government of India will be amplified rather than restricted and that a special Minister of Education has been appointed. Mr. Kennedy recognises the fact that many Indians object to English education, and quotes a Madras pundit, who observed : "We have a civilization older than yours, a philosophy which is more spiritual, a language of which the very syllables are sacred. And by way of salvation you offer us your shallow rationalism and bribe us with material utilities." What the Indians pundit has apparently just realised, the Pundits of Benares are credited with having said these last fifty years.

Considering higher education as at present imparted in India Mr. Kennedy regards its evils as patent. It is purely intellectual, and so far as Government institutions are concerned, it is necessarily secular. Without a quickening of the intellect a people cannot advance ; but in itself the training of the intellect has little moral value. And here the writer comes to the crucial point—our system may turn out a clever rogue equally with a patriot or a saint. Again we hear the long recognised truism that under our system the moral safeguards are missing. How often has this been repeated within the last few years and who has yet been able to solve the problem as to how to supply those safeguards? Our system produces both conceit and ignorance, an undisciplined mind and a temper impatient of rebuke or control. Yet the formation of character is the chief object of all theories of education, whether English, Mahomedan or Hindu. In Mr. Kennedy's words the Indian demand for English education is purely utilitarian ; it is not a demand for knowledge in itself, or culture or science, but for the means of earning a livelihood, as a diploma is the surest road to employment in the Government service or advancement at the Bar. "But it is also true that many of the failures cannot find employment and form discontented material ready to the agitator's hand." The University system of examinations on the one hand and the purely utilitarian nature of the demand on the other, govern the whole course of education. Along with cram and want of understanding there goes ignorance of what is at their own door. When the student leaves college he cannot easily divest himself of the habits he has acquired and too frequently, alas! he is a very objectionable young fellow.

And how are we to improve him? That is the question ; but, as we have said, the true answer has not yet been discovered. Personal influence is the most efficient agency in forming moral habits. But there is little chance of applying it. Indian students are usually poor ; they live by themselves and sometimes in places of the worst description. As they are drawn from different classes and different castes, the circle of their college friends is small. Thus they live exposed to all the evil attractions of the town while the influence of the English professor seldom goes beyond the class-room. "The scarcity of English professors," if it were nothing else, makes this almost inevitable. To remedy that the residential system is our device, for it alone affords the teacher an opportunity of coming into close contact with the pupil and the hostel system is undoubtedly "the most hopeful element in our recent educational policy." Both Mr. Kennedy and Sir T. Morison are sanguine as to the future and the latter puts it plainly that the Indian student is a better man than his predecessor, indeed that the present generation is an improvement as the last. It is, he says, "a legitimate and sufficient ground for congratulation that he possesses a much greater sense of public duty than his parents ; that in the administration of justice, for which they took bribes his hands are clean ; and that upon him depend the reforms in religious belief and social usage which are troubling the hitherto still waters of Indian Society." And here is a testimony which is encouraging : "Despite all disadvantages it cannot be doubted that our better colleges turn out a large proportion of excellent specimens. Even in the poorer colleges indiscipline is not so serious as in some foreign universities." So far good, and when the Indian students gets free of the besetting infamy of heady political babble he will not be so far behind those of Western Universities. Indolence and lack of ambition beyond the minimum of useful knowledge will be difficult to overcome no doubt. But there are encouraging signs. Mr. Kennedy compares the Indian of to-day with him of whom the Abbé Dubois wrote and cites Professor Vambery that it is something to be able to say of the generation brought up under the English system that if not in an intellectual, at any rate in a moral sense, it favourably distinguishes itself from its predecessors. It is this moral side of the character of the Neo Hindu which promises so much. There is however still much room for the fulfilment of the promise.

COTTON. IN July last we published articles on the Cotton Situation in Bombay and on the American Cotton Crop, and the opinions we then expressed have been fully borne out by the conditions obtaining since we wrote. The stock of cotton in Bombay on 1st October was even less than last year on the same date, shipments having exceeded our estimate by 65,000 bales while receipts were only 15,000 above our estimate. With regard to the mill consumption we see no reason to reduce the estimate we gave, but, for argument's sake, the excess in shipments has compensated for any supposed difference in the consumption. Prices for old crop cotton advanced as we anticipated, irrespective of any material rise on the other side, as futures in Liverpool were only 20 points higher on the 31st August, while ready cotton advanced Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy. With regard to the American crop the position has greatly strengthened owing to unfavourable weather. Futures are now 1d. per lb. higher than they were in July, and there is little reason to doubt we are face to face with a comparatively short crop in America, though possibly not as short a crop as last season's. Until lately estimates of the crop varied from 12 to 12 3/4 million bales, and it was anticipated that there would be sufficient to supply the world's requirements at under, or without any appreciable advance on, last season's prices. In 1909-10 the world's consumption of American cotton was 11,750,000 bales against 13,125,000 in 1908-09, the reduction being due to the short time movement all over the world, and to Indian cotton having been used more largely in Europe in place of high priced Americans. In spite of the smallness of last season American Crop, i. e., 10,609,000 bales the value was £19,000,000 more than the record crop of 13,825,000 bales grown in 1908-09, thus showing the enormous advance in the price of the raw material consequent on a small crop. Estimates of the present season's crop are now being reduced to 11 1-2 to 12 million bales, with the prospect of a further reduction in the event of killing frost this month. Rates are now on a level with those ruling last season, and though fluctuations will no doubt occur, there is little prospect of a substantially lower range of values being reached, in fact the present position indicates higher prices next spring and summer, if not before. Stocks of yarns and piecegoods, which were everywhere large at the close of 1908-09 have been gradually working off. The trade demand is improving, and there are hopes of a continued improvement as the season progresses. The Indian crop promises well, and though possibly we may not reach the record figures of the past season, we may look for receipts into Bombay reaching three million bales. Prospects are encouraging. Prices are high and, with ordinary fluctuations, are likely to remain so. At the close of the season we may see higher rates if Europe and Japan take Indian cotton as they did last season. With regard to Japan, exports may not be so large as the China crop is a good one, but European markets appreciate Surats and have so far bought freely of our New Crop.

VITAL STATISTICS IN CENTRAL INDIA. THE administrative Medical Officer in Central India once more complains in his annual report of the difficulty of collecting vital statistics in the area under his supervision. The necessary figures are difficult to gather for a variety of local reasons; such as come to hand, have usually on investigation proved to have been incorrect, and it is thus rather surprising that he uses so mild a word as imperfect to characterise a system which he does his best to improve, but apparently with no great amount of success. The report in consequence does not give statements in large detail, but dealing broadly with his subject, Colonel Roberts reports a small increase in the number of new patients treated in the various public institutions—they amounted to well over one and a half millions—and says that the prevailing diseases were malarial fever, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye and diseases of the digestive system. As has occurred in this part of the country more than once, there was an outbreak of plague in the rainy season of last year, which reached its maximum in September and October. However the plague experience of 1909 compared favourably with that of many other years, and a gradual diminution in the severity of the epidemics has been noticed, which is attributed to an increased knowledge amongst the people of measures of prevention. In an area where plague epidemics are severe, the people do not show the reluctance to leave their districts, which is to be found in other parts of India. They do not need to be taught the lesson that a plague-infected area is a place to be left. Evacuation of their villages is their principal means of escape, and this they adopt rapidly, travelling generally by train to more favoured localities. Colonel Roberts admits that this system spreads infection, but he adds with some reason that to close any avenues of retreat to a stricken population would be a severe hardship, and it is obviously an evil which for the present at least cannot be avoided. There was again a widespread, though scarcely severe, epidemic of small-pox, and in this respect it is somewhat discouraging to find the number of vaccinations showing a decrease, even small as it is. On the whole, however, the general health of the people does not appear to have been worse than that of any normal year, and while there is a superficial decrease in the number of medical institutions, there has been in fact an increase of efficiency, a number of smaller dispensaries having been displaced by a fewer number of larger capacity.

REGISTRATION OF CHARITIES. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA propose to introduce a Bill for the Registration of Charities at an early meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, which seems to us to have much to recommend it. The text of the Bill will be published in due time and we think it will then receive popular approval. The measure does not seek to impose any burdensome duties upon Trustees of public charities, but to make sure that charitable funds are duly administered in accordance with the wishes of the donors, Trustees will be required to keep proper accounts and moreover these accounts will be efficiently audited by qualified accountants appointed by Government and filed for inspection by interested persons, without the prolonged and sometimes costly legal process now occasionally involved. It is proposed that such charities as appertain exclusively to religious teaching, observances or worship shall be exempted from the operations of the measure, but we think it would in many cases give greater satisfaction to the survivors of the charitable persons who have left money for these purposes if they were included, for it is indisputable in recorded instances sums left for specified purposes are occasionally misapplied.

MR. OTTO ROTHFELD, B.A., I.C.S., Collector of Broach, will hold a District Darbar in the Honorary Magistrate's Court in the Lal Bazaar at Broach on the 4th November.

THE Indian Staff accompanying the German Crown Prince in India will be Sir Harold Stuart, Chief of staff ; Colonel A. R. Dick, Principal, Military Attache; Mr. Arthur Jelf, I. C. S., and Captain R. A. Stell.

NEWS has been received at Simla that Mr. Stark, M. A., son of Mr. J. T. R. Stark, Registrar, Railway Board, who appeared at the last Civil Service Examination, has been selected to a Colonial Cadetship, and will be posted to the Malay Peninsula.

THE Opium Revenue to date, namely, from seven sales in Calcutta and six months pass duty in Bombay, is shown by returns now published to be two crores, twenty-two lakhs better than the estimates.

CABLED information has reached India from the Secretary of State to the effect that His Majesty the King has been pleased to accept the appointment of Colonel-in-Chief of the following Regiments, viz., 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers and 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

A REUTER'S telegram states that an Official Receiver has been appointed for the Charing Cross Bank which has forty-one branches in the United Kingdom.

APPEALS are being issued to sportsmen and to owners of both large and small game throughout Cape Colony for a united effort to bring together a collection of South African small animals for presentation to the King.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. H Limpus, it is officially announced, is shortly to succeed Rear Admiral F E. E. Brock, of the third and fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet at Portsmouth.

A FIELD artillery shell of the newest construction ("96 A") has been mysteriously stolen from one of the ammunition depots at Metz. The military authorities are looking for the thief, whom they believe to be a spy.

REGARDING the Savarkar case, the mail papers, contain the following :—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has received from M. Francis de Pressense, President of the "League of Man's Rights," a letter urging him to move the French Government in the direction of obtaining from England the liberation of Savarkar. In case of refusal, Mr Pressense suggests that the matter be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

IT is quite likely that Germany will take a high place among athletic nations in the course of a few years. A young German named Braun won the English half mile running championship in 1909 and this naturally gave a fillip to athletics in his native country. Since then, several English athletes have visited Germany, and it is evident that the natives are improving. At a meeting held in Berlin last Sunday, a German named Welz threw the discus 41 metres 84 ctm. which is better than any of our cracks are capable of doing. Our men show up better in the long distance running events, and E. Owen of Manchester won a couple of races at the meeting under notice. He found J. F. Lightbody of America and J. Keyser of France his most dangerous rivals in the 1,500 metres race, but his final spurt carried him to the taps with a few yards advantage over the man from across the Atlantic. Owen had no great difficulty in placing the 3,000 metres event to his credit, Kolchmainer of Finland being second best, while Keyser gained another third prize.

A LONG WALK.

Another Westminster to Brighton walk was decided last Saturday, the affair being under the management of the Surrey Walking Club. The distance is 52 miles and the record stands at 8 hours 11 mins. 14 secs. which H.V.L. Ross established last September. Many good judges thought S.C.A. Schofield would beat this on Saturday, but when the day turned out very hot, it was recognised that the conditions were not favourable for record breaking purposes. The Civil Service crack soon got away from his rivals, and finally won easily, in the fair time, considering the heat and dust, of 8 hours 26 mins. 58 secs. Sixteen competitors faced the starter and fourteen beat 12 hours, while nine finished inside ten hours, which is decidedly good for a race confined to one club.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING.

A. E. Wood gave another taste of his quality by winning a twelve miles running race at High Beech last Saturday, the ex-ten miles amateur champion reaching the winning post in 54 mins. 54 secs. Another ex-amateur in J. Price of Birmingham, was second, and it was only towards the finish that Wood got away to win by 80 yards. Both men were well ahead of C. W. Gardiner, who beat Dorando about a year ago, which proved the superiority of ex-amateurs.

Another important professional race was decided at Pontypridd early in the week. This was a match between Taylor of Tasmania and Eastman of Canada, who met at 130 yards on level terms. Taylor was slightly in front after going a few yards, but the coloured man finished splendidly, and won by a foot in 12 4-5 secs. This is fair time, but nothing sensational and the famous Barney Wefers (amateur) could have stood the winner up three yards in the distance.

BOXING.

Another fiasco has to be chronicled in connection with heavy-weights, and the English "big guns" are indeed "small fry." The record of Petty Officer Curran induced his supporters to buy him out of the Navy, but unless he can do better than he did against Jewey Smith at Wonderland, he may wish he had stuck to a sailor's life. The men were to have boxed 20 rounds but there was so much holding, and disregard of the referee's orders not to hit in clinches, that the official declared the affair no contest after seven rounds of very uninteresting work. There is no heavy-weight in sight who looks to have a gost of a chance to win the heavy weight championship back to the British Empire.

BILLIARDS.

The present billiard season bids fair to be a memorable one owing to C. Dawson having decided to make a re-appearance, and the presence of young George Gray of Australia. This eighteen years old marvel made his first public appearance here this week, when he conceded G. Nelson, 1,250 points in 4,500 and won easily. During the match he made a break of 617, all save 26 of which were scored off the red. This easily beat the previous best for England, which was 354 by Stevenson, though well behind his own record of 831 in Australia. Gray is now meeting F. W. Hughes at Leeds, and conceding the local man 1,500 points in 4,500. He opened in sensational style yesterday and has more than upheld his reputation. He brought the afternoon session to a close with an unfinished break of 348, and in the evening he increased this to 935, all save 16 being made off the red ball. Thus the visitor has beaten his own record and also surpassed anything done in England under the present rules, the previous best being 821 by J. Roberts, 802 by H. W. Stevenson, and 823 by C. Dawson, the latter being under Rimmington-Wilson rules. Gray's wonderful form in the first week of his appearance, clearly shows that he is a world beater, and it is now likely we shall see him trying to wrest the championship from Stevenson before very long.

FOOTBALL.

Once again those old rivals Celtic and Glasgow Rangers will figure in the final of the Glasgow Cup, they having disposed of Third Lanark and Clyde respectively in the semi-final.

The most important happening in connection with the Scottish League lately, was the 4-0 defeat of Hibernians by Glasgow Rangers, this being the first reverse of the season for the "Hibs." The club still share the top of the table, however, and like Clyde, have obtained 9 points for 6 games.

Sunderland dropped a point when visiting Woolwich Arsenal for an English League game, and this is the first match of the season in which the Wearsides have failed to obtain all the points. Still, 9 points for 5 matches is a good record, and one point better than Manchester United, which club occupies second place.

Last Saturday's matches were remarkable for the splendid work of visiting teams. Oldham Athletic being the only home team to win a First League match.

Turning to the Second Division, the win of Clapton Orient over Leicester Fosse, leaves the club in the position of being the only one among the 78 composing the English League (two divisions) Southern League, and Scottish League, which has obtained the highest possible number of points this season.

Luton went under when visiting New Brompton for a Southern League match, but still heads the table with 8 points for 5 games.

RUGBY.

The Leicester team made a gallant fight when visiting Llanelly last Saturday, the Welshmen winning a fine match by 16 points to 12, and so depriving the "Tigers" of their unbeaten record. Cardiff had to acknowledge defeat when visiting Pontypool, the winning forwards being the big factor in the game.

Swansea and Plymouth had a hard game on the former's ground, with the honours going to the home side, and Newport easily beat Penarth.

Harlequins opened the season by defeating Old Merchant Taylors, and Blackheath led off with a win over Rosslyn, but Richmond's opening match against Old Alleynians resulted in a defeat.

THE TURF.

Sportsmen will be sorry to hear of the death of Tommy Loates, who died suddenly at Brighton on Wednesday. The deceased was a great jockey in his day, and had the distinction of riding the winner in each of the classics save the Oaks. He was very successful in 1893, when he scored in the Guineas, Derby and St. Leger on Isinglass. Loates met with a bad smash at Manchester about twelve years ago and his health was never quite satisfactory since.

Wootton had a very successful time at the Newbury meeting, and managed to overtake his great rival Maher. The Australian will now probably head the list of winning jockeys at the end of the season, but Maher will no doubt again come out on top so far as percentage of winners go.

NEWMARKET.

The most noteworthy incident in connection with the opening day of the Newmarket meeting this week was the surprising win of Tesla in the 32nd Great Foal Stakes. Opinions were divided as to whether Yellow Slave or Cardinal Beaufort would win, but young Rickaby on Thais rode a capital race and won nicely from Yellow Slave. The success of Top O' The Morning added still another success to the number gained by American horses this season and Sandwich still further swelled the list by winning another race. Exciting finishes marked the second day's racing, when there were two dead heats. Winkipop scored for Mr. Astor in the 62nd Trial Stakes, and Sanstar carried Mr. J. Joel's colours to victory in the Hopeful Stakes, and that in a style which induces many to consider the winner the best sprinter in training.

LEMBERG'S £10,000 STAKE.

The easy manner in which Lemberg won the Jockey Club Stakes yesterday bears out the idea that the Derby winner was not seen to advantage in the St. Leger, and no doubt the error Maher made had a lot to do with the failure of the colt. There was no mistake yesterday, the crack simply cantering along to win by three lengths from Dibbs, a four year old which carried 5 lbs. more than Lemberg. It is interesting to note the opinions of the handicap per for the Free Handicap one mile and a quarter, he placing Lemberg and Neil Cow on the 9st. 5lbs. Omark, while Swyaford receives 2lbs. and Bronzino 3lbs.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. W. E. Fairlie won the Gold Medal at St. Andrew's on Wednesday by accomplishing 18 holes of the famous course in 74, which equalled the club medal record. There was a tie for second place, and one playing off. E. Blackwell proved successful, with a score of 74.

King George will be asked to honour Henley Regatta with his presence next July.

Wigan and Polytechnic met in the final of the English Water Polo Championship, the former retaining the honour by 3 goals to 2.

The new course of the Moortown Golf Club near Leeds was opened last Saturday, when J. Braid beat H. Vardon by 2 and 1 in a match of 18 holes.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 16.

THE rainy season is now over and there are no hopes of further rain. The total rainfall registered upto date is 25 inches and 41 cents. We are behind a few inches than our average, but the rain being timely, and well distributed throughout the season it has proved satisfactory. The prospects of crops and cotton upto now are reported uniformally good and a bumper harvest is expected this year.

During the week ended 13th instant there were 153 deaths recorded from all causes, of which fever claimed 69. Isolated plague cases have occurred during last week. The sanitary state of the city remains the same as it was in the time of the defunct Municipality. The new Board has not yet been successful in making any improvement in this important branch of Municipal administration.

It has been decided to build a Sanitarium for sick persons of all communities at Sabarmatte in memory of the late Emperor Edward VII, and subscriptions are being collected for the purpose from the city as well as from the talukas. The idea of building a Sanitarium is not liked by the people. It would have been a real blessing if chawls were erected in His Majesty's name. It is an admitted fact that owing to the want of good houses many poor and middle class people have to put up in insanitary localities, and ill-ventilated and thickly populated houses, so the chawls would have been more useful institutions than the proposed Sanitarium.

Mr. Barrow, Commissioner in N. D., having obtained one year's furlough, leaves Ahmedabad on the 28th instant, Mr. H. O. Queen, who is appointed in his place, is expected on the same day. Prior to his departure for England, Mr. Barrow will be examined before Mr. Alfred Master, Magistrate in the Bomb Informer's Case, he being cited a witness for the defence. The Magistrate will hold his court in Mr. Barrow's Snahibaugh bangalow on the 18th instant.

Yesterday, the Directors on behalf of the Shareholders of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, presented an address of congratulation to Sirdar Sir Chinubhoy on his being Knighted. Sheth Mansookhbhoy Bhajoobhoy presided, and the Premabhoy Hall was crowded with Shethias, leading gentlemen and mill-men. The chairman and Rao Bahadur Lalshanker spoke in eulogistic terms of Sir Chinubhoy.

Mr. A. C. Wild, the newly appointed Additional Judge, is expected here from Surat in a day or two.

Mr. E. B. Hodiwalla, City Magistrate, is now engaged in hearing a case in connection with the theft of Rs. 65,000. The theft, it is alleged, was committed in Sheth Moolchand's house by three men who are brought here from Baroda for trial. The accused are defended by Mr. L. M. Wadia and Mr. Jivanlal Desai, barristers, Mr. Motilal, Prosecutor and Mr. Harilal Parakh appear on behalf of the Crown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant A. E. C. Harris, York and Lancaster Regiment, and Lieutenant K.P. Walker, 27th Cavalry. Lieutenant Harris is posted to the 7th Lancers,

Brigadier General H. Mullaly, Commanding the Peshawar Infantry Brigade, is promoted Major-General from the 9th of October.

Captain R. Marryat, Adjutant, 11th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, will be transferred to the home establishment in January next.

Lieut. Jackson, 13th Hussars, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieut. J. D. Wickham, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regt., is promoted to the Southern Nigeria Regt. of the West African Frontier Force.

Major P. S. Buchanan, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed Brigade Major, Mandalay Brigade.

Captain Tulloch, Adjutant, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, is promoted Major and posted to No. 78 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution thus reviews the work of the Registration Department :—

The marked increase in the business of the Registration Department during the year 1909 is no doubt chiefly due to the cause specified by the Inspector General, namely, a good season couple with the borrowing which necessarily accompanies the resumption of Hindu marriages after Sinhast year. The mention by the District Registrar of Dharwar of the operations of Co-operative

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

PEREMPTORY PROPOSALS MADE.

Local Force Under English Command.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the British Note to Persia states that unless order is restored in the South within three months, Great Britain will be obliged to take certain measures consisting of the organisation of a local force, commanded by Anglo-Indian officers. The cost of its upkeep will be defrayed out of a ten per cent. surcharge on the customs of the Gulf. If this is insufficient, a portion of the Fars customs will be added.

It is presumed that in the event of it being impossible to obtain local recruits, Great Britain will introduce Indian troops.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Teheran that fighting is proceeding at Kashan where the Bakhtiaris, acting on Government's instructions, are endeavouring to dislodge Naib Hussein.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The *Daily News* says the disorders in Southern Persia are undeniable, but they do not explain a sudden step of such gravity, which rather appears to be a counterpart of Russia's action in Northern Persia. Sir Edward Grey, despairing of the departure of Russian troops, seems to be imitating her example. The policy of the Note, if persisted in, will only lead to the partition of Persia and from the Anglo-Indian point of view to forward a movement of most reckless folly.

The *Standard* writes:—"The wonder is that the step has been postponed so long. It is high time to let Persians know that English patience is not inexhaustible."

The *Times* says: "Britain has endured the gradual ruin of her trade in Southern Persia with unexampled restraint. She cannot continue to see her subjects robbed, her officers attacked and her commerce excluded without redress. If the Persian Government is unable to restore order, we must do so ourselves and must police trade routes until a strong stable administration is again established in Teheran."

The *Times* hopes that the proposed steps will not be necessary. The settled policy of Britain is so far as possible to leave Persia to work out her own salvation. "The threat contained in the British note, implies no real departure from that policy. We seek no territory in Persia nor do we dream of partition. Britain does not desire to add directly or indirectly another acre to her possessions in or around the Indian Empire."

GREECE AND TURKEY.

"Gratuitous Provocation."

LONDON, OCT. 18.

In spite of the declaration of the Turkish papers that the appointment of the Cretan M. Venizelos to the Greek premiership would be a gratuitous provocation of Turkey, Mr. Venizelos is forming the Cabinet.

CAMDEN TOWN MURDER.

Crippen's Trial.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Crippen trial has opened at Old Bailey before the Chief Justice. Great crowds were present. The trial is expected to last a week. Miss Leneve will be tried separately.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN EGYPT.

Men Demand More Pay.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter telegraphs from Cairo that a serious strike has broken out on the Egyptian railways. The men who demand increased pay are obstructing the trains. Egyptian troops are guarding the workshops at Boulac.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Re-Deportations.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Reuter wires from Pietermaritzburg that owing to security for their maintenance not being forthcoming, the Indians from the "Sultan," have been deported to Delagoa Bay. An application was made in the Supreme Court to-day for their return to Durban, security being proffered.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that Mr. Hull has been elected for Barberton.

WESTPHALIAN MINING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

A cage containing thirty-five men was descending a mine in Westphalia, when the cable broke. The cage was dashed to the bottom, and three men were killed, twelve seriously injured and others slightly. The corresponding cage was violently jerked upwards, and all inside were more or less injured.

MINISTERS AND THE KING.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Mr. Asquith had an audience of one hour with the King to-day. Lord Morley was also received in audience at Marlborough House.

CYCLONE AT HAVANA.

Enormous Damage.

TIDAL WAVE CAUSES DAMAGE TO SHIPPING

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Reuter wires from Havana that a cyclone burst there yesterday night, doing enormous damage. To-day, communication with the interior is cut off. It is reported that there are great floods, and a number of lives have been lost. The custom house and sheds were blown half a mile away and roofs torn off warehouses, etc. The residents are taking refuge in the hills.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The cyclone in Cuba is the most destructive which has been experienced for years. Havana has been partially flooded by a tidal wave, and the shipping in the harbour has suffered severely. It is feared that the sugar crop has been badly damaged. A number of towns in the Pinar Delrio are reported to have been destroyed. Some estimates place the casualties at a thousand killed and wounded.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Havana that owing to the destruction of seed-beds it is estimated that the tobacco crop will not exceed ten per cent. of normal and sugar has also been severely damaged.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Interview with Mr. Redmond.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Mr. Redmond, interviewed by Reuter at Chicago, denied that he had ever said that he was willing that Irish Home Rule should be delayed till England, Scotland and Wales were ready for federated Home Rule. He had not receded an inch from Mr. Parnell's position. If England, Scotland and Wales desired parliaments of their own under the federal system Ireland would not object. Her Home Rule constitution would probably be such as would fit in with the eventual system of federalism, but it must be clearly understood that Ireland could not wait till the other countries had made up their minds to get Home Rule themselves.

PORTUGUESE ROYALTY.

Visit from the King and Queen

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The King and Queen have arranged to visit King Manuel and Queen Amelie at Wood Norton on Saturday.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter telegraphs from Lisbon that the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has formally signified his adhesion to the republic.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION IN LISBON.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that five arrests have been made in connection with the death, during the fighting, of Admiral Reis, the revolutionary leader. It is now believed that he was assassinated.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WEALTH AND POVERTY.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

At a meeting of the Liberal Christian League in City Temple, London, Mr. Lloyd-George, discussing the contrasts between wealth and poverty, said:—"Mr. Chamberlain's historic tariff reform agitation had done a great service in concentrating attention on the evils of destitution among the masses. Time had come for a thorough overhauling of the national and Imperial conditions." He inveighed against the idle rich and the conditions of land owning.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter wires from New York that nothing has been heard of Mr. Wellman for thirty hours. It is feared that he has been driven out of his course by adverse winds.

LATER.

Reuter wires from New York that further steamers have been in wireless communication with the stations and report that nothing has been heard of the Wellman airship.

THE "NEWCASTLE."

New Cruiser Developes Defects.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Reuter wires from Malta that the cruiser "Newcastle," which was on her way to China, has returned, having developed internal defects. Eight days will be required to remedy these defects.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Commonwealth Ministers have decided to suggest that the Imperial Conference be held before the Coronation.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

At the National Sporting Club last night, Digger Stanley knocked out Joe Bowker in eight rounds in the Bantam Championship of Great Britain.

SITUATION IN PARIS.

More Bomb Explosions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Reuter wires from Paris that although normal conditions are everywhere returning, the Government is taking further stringent military precautions to ensure the freedom of labour. Wanton damage continues to be perpetrated in Paris, and there have been more bomb explosions. Many persons were arrested in the provinces to-day for interference with the workers.

LONDON, OCT 18.

The French railway men's strike committee has decided to resume work everywhere.

AMERICAN COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

Method of Safeguarding.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter telegraphs from New York that Mr. Holden announces that British bankers have agreed to extend from the 31st October to 31st December the period of negotiability of cotton bills of lading under present system. He has received so many communications from bankers in the interior of the United States favourable to the scheme of a Guarantee Company, that he has felt justified in recommending the extension of the period which is necessary for the perfection of the method of safeguarding bills of lading and also protecting European bankers against forged bills of lading and valuation certificates. Bankers have agreed to the extension on the understanding that the right will be reserved to them, further to reconsider other schemes of protection if the guarantee proposal be found impracticable.

CONTROL OF TURKISH FINANCE.

Two Ministers Resign.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Ministers of War and Marine have resigned on the question of the control of credits for the Army and Navy. The Grand Vizier has refused to accept the resignations and is endeavouring to compose the differences.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS PROSECUTIONS.

The Trial of Duveens.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter telegraphs from New York that the Grand Jury has indicated Duveens for conspiracy to defraud Government by undervaluing imports. A civil suit has been instituted simultaneously to recover upwards of a million dollars.

BENGAL POLICE REPORT.

Lieut.-Governor's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 18.

In the Resolution on the Administration Report of Bengal Police for 1909, published to-day, Sir Edward Baker says after referring to various cases of political dacoity which arose during the year:—"These dacoities have afforded disquieting evidence of the existence of revolutionary organizations composed of educated men prepared to prey upon the community at large in pursuance of their mistaken ends." His Honor believes, however, that these societies have for the most part been broken up or crippled and he trusts that with their disappearance the province has seen the last of this class of political crime in an organised form. "For this result," adds the Lieut.-Governor, "Bengal has to thank the police and in particular the special department who have exhibited in the conduct of these intricate and far-reaching enquiries qualities of skill, care and determination worthy of the highest praise."

HONORARY CIVIL JUDGES IN THE PUNJAB.

Useful Year's Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 18.

The Honorary Civil Judges turned out a lot of valuable work last year. They decided nearly 16,000 small causes over 1,500 land suits and over 1,500 unclassed suits during the year, a considerable rise on the figures of 1909. Indeed, the Judges of the Chief Court are inclined to think that the Honorary Civil Agency might well be more extensively utilised. The Judges think that the Tehsil Agency is not a suitable one for the disposal of Civil litigation owing to the uncertainty of the movements of presiding officers and they will be glad to relieve Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars completely of civil work if the extra Munsifs asked for were likely to be granted.

BIG THEFT OF DYNAMITE.

Miners and Anarchists Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 18.

The *Empire* says:—"Details of a sensational theft of dynamite have been received in Calcutta from Hazaribagh. It appears that Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., have a magazine at Kodarma in which dynamite is stored for use in the Mica Mines. A week ago stock was taken and 250 lbs of dynamite were found to be missing. The Storekeeper, a Bengali, was unable to account for the disappearance and was dismissed. He is, however, being kept under police surveillance. It is supposed that the dynamite has found its way into the possession of certain mica miners or of terrorists. The Mica miners indignantly repudiate the suggestion that any of them is responsible for the theft."

In reference to this report it may be said that thefts of this character are by no means uncommon and are usually perpetrated by miners.

LORD MINTO'S SPEECH.

Press Criticisms.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The *Morning Post*, in an article on Lord Minto's speech, praises his administration and calm courage and unflinching resolution with which he faced the troubles and dangers of the situation. He would have been more than human if he had made no mistakes. The best ruler is he who makes the fewest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 18.

The "Partrika" to-day publishes a lengthy article on Lord Minto's speech at the Simla United Service dinner. The paper fully agreed with His Excellency's definition of the strong man, and cited three instances in which the Viceroy acted up to the principle laid down by himself. After quoting adverse comments in the Anglo-Indian Press on Lord Minto's administration, the "Patrika" says: "Thus, though expecting bitter outbursts of indignation from European Press, Lord Minto did not hesitate to play the strong at least on three such notable occasions. It is, however, no disparagement to him to say that his Lordship could not always play this role. He is but human and it is doubtful that if even an angel were put at the head of the Government of India, constituted as it is, he could always defy the clamour of Anglo-Indian agitators and firebrands. Lord Ripon made the attempt and the result was a white mutiny and his own resignation. It, however, goes without saying that if Lord Minto were left alone and not hampered and embarrassed in the way he had been by an unscrupulous section of the European Press, the people of India would have got from him a far better measure of Council Reform than what they have got, and their political progress would not have received a chilling check by a succession of most stringently repressive measures. For there is no doubt that Lord Minto is sincerely desirous of governing this country on the same Swadeshi principle that guided him in Canada, that is to say, if Canada is for the Canadians, so is India for the Indians under British control."

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 18.

The "Pioneer" in a leader on the Viceroy's speech, makes the following remarks:—"The Simla workshop is kept well in the background. It is dismissed with a few humourous references to files. The speech is an elaborate exposition of the Viceregal Policy during the past five years, intended for a larger audience than that of Simla. Few Viceroys have had to face the difficulties Lord Minto has been called upon to overcome. He inherited a serious legacy of discontent; he has been surrounded by councillors with little counsel to give; he has had to put up with constant and excessive interference from home."

LAHORE, OCT. 11.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the *Punjabee* says: "If Government had treated the question of Frontier raids as seriously as it has done that of anarchism and unrest the former might have been coped with as successfully as the latter."

THE STRANDED "CRESSWELL."

Got Off and Approaching Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 18.

Commander Wilson, Port Officer, Karachi, left the port at 5-30 a.m. yesterday in the steam Tug "Richmond Crawford" with the anchor boat "Kheddiwari," steam life-boat "Hellen" and life-boat No. 2 in tow for the stranded steamer "Cresswell" to lay out hawsers with a view to begin towing operations at this morning's tide. The tug "Collector" and the salvage steamer "Dalhousie" were to join and make a combined effort to get the steamer off the bank. This effort has happily been crowned with success as news was received this afternoon that the "Cresswell" had been got off and was approaching the port in tow of the Port Trust tug "Richmond Crawford."

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Shooting Tour to Hyderabad and Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, OCT. 18.

Owing to shooting in Hyderabad being impossible consequently on heavy rain, the Governor's tour has been altered as follows:—

His Excellency leaves on the 20th with Mr. Hay for Hassamur where he will spend in a shooting camp till the 26th. On 26th, the rest of the party leaves for Mysore where they will meet His Excellency. The party remain in Mysore till the 5th November, while in Mysore they visit Seringapatam, Sivasamudram, Sharvanbelgola, Behar, Halebid and the Garssopa Falls. On the 5th November they arrive at Kamalpuram and go on the 7th to Bellary where they remain till the 15th and leave for Anuantapur. They arrive at Hyderabad on the 12th where they will be the guests of the Nizam. They visit the Ellora Caves and reach Madras on 18th November.

INFANTICIDE BY BRAHMIN WIDOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 18.

The case of infanticide by a young Brahmin widow, who lost her husband 19 years ago, was heard at the Criminal Sessions, Trichinopoly, before Mr. C. G. Spencer, who found the accused guilty of murder under Section 309 I. P. C., and sentenced her to transportation for life.

This, in the opinion of the Judge, was too severe a sentence for a crime, into which a woman had been driven by circumstances. A recommendation will be made by the Judge to the High Court, to move Government to commute the sentence as a special case to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW RESIDENT AT TRIVANDRUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, OCT. 18.

Yesterday there was a public darbar in the Durbar Hall, when Mr. A. T. Forbes was announced as Resident, Travancore and Cochin. His Highness the Maharajah received a Kareetha from the Governor of Madras about the appointment of Mr. Forbes, as Resident, and handed it to the Dewan who read it aloud, accompanied by the usual military honours. European ladies, gentlemen and also Indian officials were present.

DUFFERIN FUND ASSOCIATION.

Lady Minto's Farewell Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

Lady Minto held her last meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Viceregal Lodge this morning. The members present were: The Hon'bles Mr. Sinha, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Harcourt Butler and Surgeon General Lukis. Raja Sir Harnam Singh and Lieut. Colonel Sir W. Crooks Lawless and Mr. E. J. Buck, Joint Secretary.

Sir Harnam Singh, in a few words, proposed a vote of thanks to Her Excellency for all the assistance she had rendered to the Association and said how much the Committee would miss her kindly guidance and wise counsel. Mr. Sinha also proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary Sir W. Crooke Lawless for his efforts to improve the hospitals under the fund. Both the votes of thanks were unanimously passed.

LADY MINTO'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Minto then said:—"Gentlemen, I am extremely sorry that this should be the last occasion on which I shall preside over the meetings of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. I must, in the first place, express my sincere acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, both for serving on the Central Committee and for the help and advice you have at all times given me. The Dufferin Association is much indebted to the many distinguished men who in spite of their multifarious and heavy official duties have found time to help the work of this great philanthropic scheme. Many of those who during the past five years have served on this Committee, have either retired or taken up other appointments and amongst them I must mention His Honour Sir Louis Dane, His Honour Sir John Hewett, Sir Arundel T. Arundel, Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir Herbert Risley, Sir Gerald Bomford Mr. Miller and Colonel Ramsden, the late Hony Treasurer. We have also to deplore the loss of two of our oldest and most experienced members, Maharaja Sir Jotindro Thakore and Sir Denzil Ibbetson, whose intimate knowledge of the country and mature advice were an invaluable asset to the Committee. It is pleasant to note the great personal interest still taken in the progress of the Association by the Dowager Lady Dufferin and Ava who founded it 25 years ago and who is ever most grateful to those who endeavour to promote its welfare.

"During the many tours I have made in the past five years with His Excellency throughout India I have been enabled to visit practically all the hospitals that are working in connection with the Fund both in British India and in the Native States. I have thus been enabled to make the acquaintance of many of the medical women in India whose splendid work is beyond all praise and also of many ladies who have helped locally to encourage an interest in the Fund. Speaking generally the work of the Association undoubtedly is progressing, but much could be done in many ways if more Indian ladies and gentlemen would take an active part in collecting subscriptions and assisting generally. The Association was founded to supply medical aid to their country women and well deserves the support of all classes. What I would venture to suggest to be primarily aimed at is not so much the provision of new hospitals, but the better endowment of the existing ones, but so that substantial improvements could be made specially by the proper organisation of nursing staffs.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S WORK.

"Turning to the work of the Central Committee during my term of office I feel sure that the system of independent inspection inaugurated last year and which it is hoped will be regularly continued has had an excellent and stimulating effect. I am much indebted to Miss Vaughan and Major Birdwood who carried out the first inspection in a thorough a manner and whose suggestions and recommendations will, I trust, provide a sound basis for useful constructive work in the future. Our annual report had assumed rather large proportions and the arrangement of its statistics was considered somewhat misleading. We are now endeavouring to produce a volume of smaller dimensions with our statistics more simply arranged so that the progress of the Association itself may be more easily reviewed. The work of the Central Committee has been much hampered by the smallness of its income which is under Rs. 30,000 per annum and we have consequently been unable to accomplish much though we see many ways in which the Association needs improvement.

BETTER PAID STAFF WANTED.

"The most urgent need it seems to me is to improve the pay and position of the Medical Women and to introduce a better system of Nursing. The pay of many of the Hospital appointments is small while the work is hard, the climate trying and the opportunities for private practice few. In many of the larger hospitals the pay is not sufficient to attract the very highly qualified ladies who are now entering the medical profession and where these ladies do take up such posts they cannot be expected to devote their whole time to hospital work to the exclusion of private practice.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS NEED IMPROVEMENT.

"Then again the nursing arrangments in many of even the largest hospitals are not what they should be and although local Governments are in many cases most generous it is difficult to raise funds to improve the present system. Our hope now is that the Secretary of State will agree to a grant in aid of the Central Fund to enable us in a small way to help the most needy centres. I must thank your present Honorary Treasurer, Colonel Marlow, for his careful management of our funds and his efforts to obtain the best investments for our money. The Honorary Secretary Sir Warren Crooke Lawless, has invariably rendered the most valuable assistance during the five years I have been President. I have been most fortunate in having as my adviser so distinguished and capable an administrator. I must also express my appreciation of the abie way the work has been carried out by the other officials of the Association.

"In saying good-bye I can assure you, gentlemen, that I have always found all that concerns the Association deeply interesting and I earnestly hope that the splendid work of the Dufferin Fund may develop still further and continue to bring relief from sickness and suffering to thousands of the women in India."

JAIN MARRIAGE REFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGROL, OCT. 18.

The Mangrol Sangh unanimously resolved under the presidentship of Mr. Jethabhai Jeychand, Honorary Magistrate, Calcutta, recommending that all marriages should be performed according to Jain forms and ceremonies and congratulating Mr. Hemchand Amarchand and others who have performed their marriages according to Jainvidhi.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

An Oath on the Portrait of Shivaji.

THE farther hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble, Mr. Justice Heaton.

Keshav Sakharam Sindhekar, examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, said that he was in the railway service at Igatpuri. He knew accused Burve and Kashikar. When witness became acquainted with Burve the latter told witness to use swadeshi goods and to take the oath. The oath was given to him in the house of Devlalkar Vakil. That was about four years from now. At that time Gaisar Chawrie, Dhise, Khambete, Narsopant, Shindhe Devlalkar and Burve were present. Burve gave the oath to all of them present. When the oath was repeated witness had to place his hand on a picture of Shivaji. When the witness asked Burve to say what the effect of the oath would be, Burve said that he would tell him afterwards. Burve was the leader in regard to administering the oath. After taking the oath witness and all the others, who took the oath, paid one rupee each to Kashikar in regard to this matter. Witness went with Kashikar to Nasik about three years ago. They went to a house in Nagarkar-Lane where Aba Langra, Ghore, and Patankar lived.

Mr. Thacker asked the Court to change the order of the accused before the witness pointed them out.

This was done. Witness was asked to go out of the Court for a little while. The accused who were to be identified changed places and one of the accused Patankar changed his cap by putting on the cap of another accused.

Witness was then called and he identified Kashikar, Burve, Bhat, Gore and Patankar.

Witness continuing said that the meeting at Nasik was postponed and he returned to Igatpuri.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that Burve told him that the oath related to a secret society. When the oath was administered all who took the oath put their hands of the picture of Shivaji. He had an ancestral house at Nasik. He was taken to the Sarkarwada, but no police officer threatened him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rangnekar witness said that in the Magistrate's Court he was asked about the letter written to him by Burve and witness then told the Magistrate that he had given the letter to Kashikar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil witness said that he had seen the accused Bhat only once.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thacker witness said that he knew a little English but he did not understand why he was ordered to go out of court.

Cross-examined by accused No. 37 witness said that he did not collect funds for Ganpati and other festivals.

Nanabar Anant Khambete examined by the Hon'ble Advocate-General said that he knew Burve. Witness was given an oath by Burve which related to the country's independence and about using swadeshi goods. He took an oath a second time in the house of Devlalkar Vakil. He used to read the "Keshri," "Kal," "Baala" and "Rashtramat." He was advised by Burve to read them.

In the afternoon one more witness was examined and the Court adjourned to Wednesday.

THE FIGHT AGAINST PLAGUE.

Report of Advisory Committee.

THE following ad interim report upon the results of investigations made under the direction of the advisory committee for plague investigation in India from 1905 to 1909 has been published:—

The following statement embodies the chief conclusions which have been provisionally reached by the advisory committee as the result of the investigations made under their direction from 1905-1909 into the mode of spread of plague in India:—

(1) Considerable epidemics of human plague consist almost entirely of cases of bubonic plague and are directly dependent on the occurrence of epidemic plague in rats. The development of the rat epidemic precedes the human epidemic by an interval of about a fortnight. There is no evidence that any animals except rats play an important part in plague epidemics.

(2) Epidemic plague in rats.—(a) Rat fleas which have sucked the blood of a plague-infected rat can transmit the disease to healthy rats to which they are transferred. The plague bacilli multiply in the stomach of the flea, and the flea may be still capable of conveying infection three weeks after having imbibed plague-infected blood.

(b) If plague-infected rats be kept in close confinement along with healthy rats, no epidemic of the disease occurs in the absence of fleas. In the presence of rat fleas the disease spreads from the infected to the healthy animals, and the rapidity and severity of the epidemic so produced is in proportion to the abundance of rat fleas.

(c) Rats may be infected by feeding them upon the bodies of other rats dead of plague. The distribution of the legions in the bodies of naturally-infected rats corresponds with that in rats experimentally infected by means of fleas and not with that in rats infected by feeding.

The Committee, therefore, conclude that in nature plague is spread among rats by the agency of rat fleas.

(3) Epidemic plague in man.—(a) Bubonic plague is not directly infectious from man to man, as is shown by the experience of plague hospitals where there is no tendency for the disease to spread from the sick to the attendants.

(b) Material epidemic of plague in man are always associated with epidemic plague in rats. Epidemic plague among rats provides a large number of infected rat fleas, and, owing to the mortality among the rats, brings these fleas on to human beings.

(c) Rat fleas (pluex cheepis) bite human beings, especially in the absence of their natural host.

(d) Rat fleas containing plague bacilli and found capable of transmitting plague to animals may be caught in plague-infected houses.

(e) Animals susceptible to plague (guinea pigs, monkeys) placed in plague-infected houses if unprotected from fleas may contract the disease; whereas such animals under the same circumstances remain free from plague, if protected from fleas.

(f) The Commission have also performed numerous experiments with a view of testing other possible modes of infection, and have found that—

(i) In the absence of fleas no epidemic resulted when animals susceptible to plague (guinea pigs) were kept in close contact with infected animals, although the animals took their food off floors grossly contaminated by the excreta of their infected companions.

(ii) Susceptible animals (guinea pigs) caused to live upon and feed off floors artificially saturated with plague cultures failed to contract the disease.

(iii) The excreta of plague-infected patients may contain plague bacilli, but the bedding, etc., of plague patients soiled with excreta containing plague bacilli was not found to be infected to highly susceptible animals caused to live in and upon the bedding.

The Committee, therefore, consider that in the great majority of cases during an epidemic of plague man contracts the disease from plague-infected rats through the agency of plague-infected rat fleas.

(4) The seasonal recurrence and spread of plague.—(a) The Committee has obtained no evidence that under ordinary conditions the plague bacillus survives for more than a few days outside the bodies of men, animals or fleas.

(b) In large towns plague may persist throughout the year since a few cases of acute plague in men and rats occur during the non-epidemic season.

(c) In villages there is no satisfactory evidence that such persistence is of other than exceptional occurrence and it seems probable that the recurring annual epidemics in such places are due in most cases to fresh importation of the infection.

(d) There is no evidence that plague infection is carried for more than short distances by the spontaneous movement of rats. Plague appears to be commonly imported into a fresh locality about the persons of human beings, though the transference of infected rats and fleas in merchandise must be considered.

(e) In districts which suffer annual epidemics of plague, the rat epidemic, on which the human epidemic, depends, occurs during some part of that season when the prevalence of fleas is greatest.

RINDERPEST has broken out in Fort William, Mandalay, and orders have been issued for the segregation of military cattle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Municipal Secretary has prepared the following draft review (for the approval of the Standing Committee) of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1909-10.

FINANCIAL.

The general financial position of the Corporation continues to be satisfactory, although the net result of the transactions for the year was a deficit of Rs. 1,83,186. This was met from the surplus cash balance so that the year closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 21,96,540 against Rs. 23,13,439 with which it opened. Included in this balance was a sum of Rs. 5,67,953 reserved for renewal of lapsed grants for the previous years so that the actual surplus cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 16,28,586 against Rs. 16,01,099. Excluding from this balance the sum of Rs. 8,35,000 reserved for payment to the City Improvement Trust and Rs. 1,00,000 required to be reserved under the Municipal Act, the Chief Accountant points out that the real surplus cash balance unhypothecated to any purpose amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 6,93,586 only. This, however, is very much larger than what was expected to be realized during the tendency of the year, having exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 3,38,915 and the revised estimate by Rs. 4,48,585 the principalty to a further substantial rise in the annually growing revenues of the Municipality which brought in Rs. 3,53,864 more than the original estimate. This indicates once more the vitality of the stable sources of revenue. The assets exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 2,26,09,239, aggregating Rs. 8,03,31,656 against the gross liability of Rs. 5,77,22,417. With this substantial balance in favour of the assets, which marks an increase of Rs. 24,93,675 on the preceding year, and an appreciable reserve in the taxing capacity of the Municipality the financial stability of the Municipality is sufficiently guaranteed. But while the stability of the general financial position of the Municipality is unquestionably assured, there has been a marked upward trend in the expenditure for the past few years which has been a source of anxiety to the Standing Committee for the past few years and to which pointed attention has been drawn by them in successive reviews of the Administration Reports since the year 1907-08. So long as the income advanced with stationery rates of taxation faster than the expenditure, there was sufficient justification for allowing the normal expenditure to trench upon the balances but as soon as it was observed that that cycle was drawing to a close a policy of caution to conserve the balances was advocated and emphasized by the Committee in the last two reviews. It will be futile now merely to reiterate the same advice as the balances have already been reduced to an amount scarcely commensurate with the requirements of a Municipality that has to finance an annually growing expenditure verging on a crore and a quarter. The Chief Accountant, moreover, computes the permanent expansion in the income at Rs. 2 3-4 lakhs only against an increase of Rs. 6,40,000 in the recurring expenditure following on an increase of Rs. 5,00,000 in the preceding year. It is, therefore time efforts are made to restore the equilibrium and to put the Municipal finances on a sounder footing.

It is for consideration whether this object can be attained by retrenching the growing expenditure without impairing efficiency or whether it will be necessary to have the sources of income augmented. As regards expenditure, the Committee believe that the recent heavy increases in respect of additional staff have been warranted by the pressing requirements of this growing City. Nevertheless it may be found possible to so revise the present system of working the different departments as to lead to economy compatible with efficiency. For instance, it may be considered whether the Municipality should continue to incur all the heavy expenditure at present borne by it on the collection of revenue from the property taxes and whether the owners of properties cannot be called upon to make their own arrangements for remitting the amounts of taxes to the Municipality just as they are required to do in the case of bills payable to the Collector of Bombay and just as they do in the case of bills other than those in respect of property taxed due to the Municipality. Besides effecting savings such a system would minimise all chances of defalcations not uncommon in the past and might eventually place the Municipality in a position to allow small rebates to the rate-payers for the slight trouble they might be put to under the proposed arrangement. It may also be considered whether the question of amalgamating certain departments could not now be successfully tackled in view of the fact that certain departments have been recently re-organized and strengthened and may feel competent to undertake additional duties which they were not sufficiently strong enough to take up before. How far Revenue Audit can now be transferred to the Accounts Department, duties of the Licence Department to the Health Department, of the Stationery Branch to the Stores Department and of the Printing Branch to the departments concerned, subject to the audit of the Chief Accountant, are questions which may repay consideration both from the point of view of efficiency as well as economy. Again, by following up the results of the Chief Accountant's Test Audit of the spending departments it may be possible to provide adequate safeguards against lavishness and irregularities in regard to contract and departmental works. The annual indefinite expenditure on street improvements might also be reduced. Under the system now in force properties falling within the regular lines of streets are acquired systematically, irrespective of cost which during the past 6 years amounted to over Rs. 23 lakhs. In view of the fact that the rate-payers are called upon to contribute as much as eight lakhs and a half towards the expenditure on the improvement of the City by a separate body specially created for the purpose, there is no reason why this additional expenditure of 4 lakhs on street improvements should not be considerably curtailed. At the same time, opportunities for effecting street improvements as they arise from time to time cannot be altogether foregone and the prospects of improvement indefinitely deferred. Judicious limitations have to be prescribed and the legal difficulties in arriving at an equitable basis of compensation for acquired properties have to be reckoned with. These questions have been now engaging the attention of a Committee of the Corporation and it may be hoped a satisfactory policy will soon be evolved.

As regards revenue, the Committee are inclined to believe that if the expenditure is judiciously kept under control and if an equitable understanding can be arrived at with Government as to the respective liabilities of the General and Local Tax-payers to provide funds for the improvement of the City, the present powers of taxation ought to suffice for years to come. The permanent sources of revenue, viz., the property taxes, which are the best criteria of the financial stability of the Municipality have, happily, yet maintained their elasticity and the revenue from these sources is yet capable of considerable expansion. With the completion of the Docks and the projected schemes for improvements a further impetus will be given to building operations. These and a thorough revision of the assessment of mills, railways and Government properties, now in hand, will contribute to a further improvement in the rateable assessment of properties. Should it, however, be at all deemed necessary to have recourse to additional powers of taxation, opportunity may be taken to consider how Municipal taxation should be so adjusted as not to press with undue severity on any particular class or classes of rate-payers. For instance, with a view not to overtaxing real property and accentuating the housing problem, it may be considered whether personal property, heretofore exempt from Municipal taxation, should not be made contribute something directly to the income of the Municipality, especially in view of the additional liabilities taken up by the Municipality such as education and medical relief, not to mention the burden imposed upon it in respect of City Improvement, towards the cost of which it is evidently not equitable to call upon the real property solely or even mainly to contribute.

INCOME.

In view of the steady growth in expenditure and the shrinkage of cash balances referred to in the foregoing paragraphs the General Tax had to be levied at 9 1-8 per cent. making with the Fire Tax at 3-8 per cent, a total of 9 1-2 per cent. against the rate of 8 3-8 per cent prevailing in the previous year. The Water Tax continued to stand at 3 1/2 per cent but the rates of annas 10 and annas 9 1/2 per 100 gallons charged respectively to Railways and the Post Trust were reduced to annas 9 and 8 respectively. Budget Estimate of Income was Rs. 1,08,6,000. This was however exceeded by Rs. 3,53,864 giving a total income of Rs. 1,12,13,864 against Rs. 1,02,86,048 in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,13,97,050, including

advance of Rs. 7,66,924 over the already very heavy and unprecedented outlay for the previous year. Some of the factors contributing to this enhancement were, however, abnormal and non-recurring, such as grain compensation which accounts for an increase of Rs. 1,56,518, writing of the loss sustained on account of the sale of stores to the extent of Rs. 61,555 and arrears of rent payable to Government amounting to Rs. 13,296. Eliminating these casual charges the Chief Accountant computes the permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 6,40,000.

No doubt the income has kept pace with this growing expenditure in the past and may be expected to maintain its elastic character. But its present rate of expansion falls far below the recent rate of enhancement in expenditure. Moreover, several costly schemes for the necessary improvements in the drainage and water supply of the City are now under consideration which will necessitate the raising of loans exceeding a crore of rupees and heavy Interest and Sinking Fund Charges in respect of those loans will have to be included in the normal expenditure in future. This being the situation the necessity for scrutinising with special jealousy all proposals for further increases cannot be too strongly emphasized and the Committee are glad to notice from the report under review that very decided efforts are being made by the Commissioner to arrest as much as possible the further growth of expenditure.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

There was a decrease of Rs. 22,413 in the expenditure on plague operations, which amounted to Rs. 2,00,915 against Rs. 2,23,328. The decrease is however not real. The actual liabilities incurred during the year amounted to more than the charges booked and the Corporation had to sanction subsequently an additional grant of Rs. 31,000 to meet excesses in the provisions in respect of camps, disinfectants, rat destruction, plague allowances to employes removing from infected areas to healthy localities, etc. The total outlay on plague measures from the outbreak of plague up to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs 72,31,313.

Before concluding their remarks on the financial transactions of the year of report the Standing Committee think it necessary to call attention once again to the fact that a systematic re-valuation of the assets of the Municipality is imperative. Whilst the liabilities of the Municipality can be correctly estimated the accuracy of the valuation of the assets as given in the accounts cannot be guaranteed. Attention was drawn to this fact by the Chief Accountant in his reports for the years 1897-98 and 1900-01 and also by the Standing Committee in their review of the Administration Report for the years 1906-07. An additional staff costing Rs. 4,000 was asked for by the Executive and the Corporation were recommended by the Standing Committee in March 1909 to sanction the expenditure. Sanction was however not accorded and the question remains "in statu quo"

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

Three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight building applications were received, showing a decrease of 623 compared with the number of applications received during the previous year. No reasons for this falling off have been given but this great drop after an increase of about 1,200 within the past quinquennium reveals considerable relaxation in the building activity of the City. 342 notices were issued for the removal of unsafe buildings. Of these 296 were complied with, in 13 cases structures were removed by the Municipality and 33 cases were pending at the close of the year. There were 17 collapses of buildings which proved fatal to 10 lives and caused injury to 16 persons.

The Executive Engineer reiterates the complaint that in a large number of cases the magistrates did not inflict any penalty although they held that offences had been committed. In as many as 290 cases out of 629 parties were simply warned and discharged. It was suggested by the Standing Committee last year that the High Court might be moved to revise the decisions in a few typical cases or that, should this be not practicable, an attempt might be made to elicit information as to the considerations that influence the Magistrates' decision in such cases. The report is however silent on this point and the Committee's suggestion does not appear to have been acted upon in any case.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Throughout the year the fire-brigade was maintained in a state of efficiency. The brigade had to turn out to 111 calls of which only 8 proved to be false alarms. It was also requisitioned in connection with 8 cases of fallen houses and extricated 35 persons from the debris, of whom 8 were found dead and 27 removed to hospital of whom 2 died later.

The actual number of fires during the year was 109 showing an increase of 7 as compared with that for the previous year and an increase of 17 over the average number of catastrophes during the past decade. 61 of these were extinguished by the brigade and 48 before the arrival of the brigade. The number of buildings damaged by fire was 29 only. Of these 16 were insured and the damage done to insured and uninsured premises has been computed at Rs. 14,40,827 and Rs. 64,730 respectively. The total damage to property is estimated at Rs.15,05,557 the lowest since the year 1904-05. The property saved from destruction is rated at Rs. 49,53,688.

Three persons were injured and died in hospital while one man lost his life in a desperate attempt to jump from the 5th floor of a building on fire at Kalbadevi Road. It was discovered in this case that the ladders at the disposal of the brigade were too short to reach the floor so that before a jumping sheet could be spread the man threw himself down on the road. Emergency ladders which can be extended to heights of 65 and 70 feet have since been added to all the fire escapes and a fire escape ladder to reach a height of 75 feet and a motor fire ladder reaching a height of 80 feet will shortly be provided.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Esplanade Band Stand together with the green surrounding it was taken over during the year of report for maintenance as a Municipal Garden and free public band performances are now given at the Green. The year Witnessed a slight decline in the number of visitors at the Victoria Gardens which was 1,91,917, against 2,060,343 during the twelve months preceding, the decrease being due to a reduction in the number of musical driving axle performances at the Gardens consequent on the provision of music at the Band Stand Green. Among the additions to the Zoo may be noted a Brown Bear presented by Mr. Merwan K. Irani, a Black Himalayan Bear by Mr. R.N. Aylward from Chambe, and a Leopard by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers from Aden and a Vienna purchased from the grant for the Gardens. A further increase of half a lakh in the number of visitors to the Victoria and Albert Museum, augmenting the total from 8,82,493, in the year previous to 9,38,951 testifies to the growing popularity of the Museum due, no doubt, to the efforts recently made to show in a more popular and more comprehensible manner specimens in the Natural History and Economic Sections. The Standing Committee trust these efforts will be continued and the Museum made a still more popular centre of attraction.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Nineteen thousand and eight hundred thirty-nine births were registered during the calendar year 1909 against 20,166 in 1908 and 19535 in the year previous. This gives a birth-rate of 20·28 per 1,000 mills. It is however, no criterion of the actual strength of the total infant population of the City, as the statistics take no cognizance of children born out of Bombay of mothers belonging to the City and brought into Bombay after birth. During the year under review 5,385 such children under one year of age were vaccinated. Taking these into account and the percentage of the unregistered children who must have escaped vaccination owing to death or delays, the probable infant population of the City is estimated at 26,678 against 31,738 in the preceding year, giving a birth-rate of 27·28 per mille against 32·4 for the twelve months preceding.

It is very gratifying to record once more a fairly large decrease not only in the total mortality of the City, but also in the mortality from almost all causes. After a number of years of fearful fatality an improvement has set in since the year 1907 and the bill of mortality for the year under review is the lightest ever recorded since the outbreak of plague. In all 34,878 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate of 35,66 per mille against 38,271 with the death-rate of 39·13 in 1908. There were thus 3,393 deaths fewer than in the previous year and 9,176 less than the average of the preceding five years.

With the general reduction in the City's mortality there was a reduction in the infantile mortality also. Against 9,077 in the previous year 8,030 deaths of children under one year of age were registered in the year of report. The death-rate per mille was however actually greater than in the previous year. Calculated on the corrected number of births worked out by the Health Officer the infantile death-roll gives a rate of 309 against 286 per mille in the previous year. The death-rate amongst infants for the whole of India was 228·3. Compared with this rate the Bombay rate shows a considerable increase, but it is not an unreasonable increase for a large City. For reducing the mortality amongst children of tender age the Health Officer suggested in his report for the year 1908 the following remedies:—

"(1) Provision of Lying-in-Hospitals for the poor and free medical attendance and provision of a nurse before and after child birth; (2) education of the native midwives at the hospital the registration and licensing of these women; (3) introduction of a section of the Act so as to prevent a woman without a certificate and license to attend on a confinement: (4) provision of Municipal milk depots where women could obtain pure milk at a small cost."

None of these measures has yet been taken in hand but it is satisfactory to notice that the Health Officer has met with great encouragement in his efforts to have a free Lying-in-Hospital provided for the poor and that considerable progress has been made with a scheme to provide a hospital consisting of 100 beds with arrangements to teach nursing to native midwives.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The year under review witnessed the opening of 14 new schools, 5 Marathi, 5 Gujerati and 4 Urdu. Sanction to open three more schools, including one for Halalkhore children, was also given. For want of attendance two schools had to be closed so that there was a net increase of 12 schools. The number of pupils who attended the 114 Municipal Schools rose from 10,314 to 11,500 during the twelve months preceding. The aided schools numbered 113 against 112 in the previous year the attendance at the schools was 11,445 the grant in aid given to these schools amounted to Rs 34,098 against Rs 32,834 in the preceding year the committees receipts for the year aggregated Rs. 2,37,630 against Rs. 2,19,686 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,04,898 to Rs. 2,88,302. For some years past the excess of expenditure over income was met from surplus balances. These have now been altogether depleted, the balance in hand at the end of the year being Rs. 3,734 only, and larger grants will have to be provided by the Corporation in future.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the Standing Committee record their appreciation of the successful administration of Municipal affairs during the Commissioner Mr. Sheppard's tenure of office for another year.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

The second memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1910-11:—Note—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under sugarcane crop in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under sugarcane as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	40,200
Native States	27,500
Total ...	67,700

The area in British Districts is about 27 per cent. below last year's area and 25 per cent. under the average of the preceding 10 years. Native States show a decline of 18 per cent. below last year's area. The decrease in general but most marked in Satara and Belgaum which claim 36 per cent. of the crop in the Presidency and is attributed to deficiency of water-supply in wells and channels at the time of sowing owing to the early cessation of rains in the previous season.

Season.—The crop suffered at first from incessant rain in Gujarat and North Deccan and from the prolonged break in July in South Deccan; but subsequent rains have been favourable improving water-supply in wells and canals and the crop is doing well everywhere.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The second memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season of 1910-11:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 9·2 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

Area.—The total estimated area under the kharif as well as the rabi crop so far as it has been sown and reported stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	299,000	605,000
Sind ...	73,000	4,000
Total ...	372,000	609,000

Total 981,000 acres, 11 per cent. below last year's area but about 5 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years. In the Presidency, Nasik and Poona in the Deccan and Kathiawar among Gujarat States alone show some increase in area due to favourable early rains. Elsewhere the decline is general but most marked in the Karnatak where as also in South Deccan and Konkan rain for sowing was deficient. In Gujarat and Khandesh incessant rain in July-August did not permit fuller sowings and in places preference was given to cotton and other kharif crops. In Sind sowings were extended, particularly in Karachi, under ample rains and favourable inundation.

Season.—The crop suffered at first from incessant rain in South Gujarat and Khandesh and from the prolonged break in July in East Deccan and Karnatak; but subsequent rains have generally been satisfactory and the crop is reported to be doing well everywhere except in a few talukas in the Deccan where recent heavy rains have injured it a little in places. In Sind it is progressing fairly well. The early crop is ready for harvest in places in the North Deccan.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The second memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1910-11:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 1·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under groundnuts as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	81,000
Native States	31,000
Total ...	112,000

30 per cent. below last year's area but 19 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years. The decrease is general but most marked in the South Deccan where the crop is principally grown and is due partly to the deficiency of early rains and partly to non-receipt of complete information. In the North preference was given to cotton.

Season.—The crop suffered at first from the prolonged break in July but subsequent rains have on the whole been favourable and the crop is doing well everywhere except in a few talukas in the east where recent heavy rains have slightly damaged it in places.

MADRAS INDIGO.

FIRST REPORT.

On an average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 31·7 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.

The total area sown with indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1910 is 30,000 acres or 30 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is also less than the average of five and ten years by 57 and 71 per cent., respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1909, is marked in South Arcot, Chingleput and Guntur, and is ascribed to want of timely rains and to less demand for natural indigo on account of the introduction of synthetic dye. The crop was sown in July and August which are reported to be the months in sowing usually takes place. The condition of the crop is either fair or good. The total area under indigo reported from villages other than ryotwari amounts to about 1,000 acres.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 18.

Yesterday at Palmanar the death took place of Rev. Javed Waterbury, Scudder, D. D., of the American Arcot Mission, in his 81st year. The funeral took place to-day at Vellore.

THE HUNCHBACK'S BURDEN.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA)

It was in a coffee-house in Russell-Street near Covent-Garden, the resort of the authors and politicians of London, that three men of letters seemed busy poring over and commenting a Latin book. Those cafes or clubs of London where met that class of habitues have gone the way of the old coaches. Hotels and restaurants have taken their place to-day, whence you bring off no bright picture of English sociability. Taverns like the "Siren" of the time of Elizabeth, which Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher frequented to talk over theatricals and treat themselves to bottles of sherry are no more. Nor are there any longer coffee-houses of the time of the 18th century like those of Saint James and Will, where old Dryden saw young authors crowd round him to hear his decrees in literary matters, and whence Addison and Steele have dated more than one number of their periodic papers. The cafe of Russell-Street was kept by Daniel Button and rivalled Will's, since Ironsides, as Steele the founder of the Guardian was called, had placed the box of his journal there, that lion's head not less redoubtable to the wits and cockneys of London, than was the fatal mouth of the lion of St. Mark to the politicians of Venice.

A POINT OF INTERROGATION.

It was then at Daniel Button's, one afternoon in 1721, that three men of letters were discussing some difficult passages of a Latin poet. Stuck by the doubtful sense of a verse, they expressed their fix loud enough to be heard by others who did not take it indiscreet to take part in a sort of classic debate, which in one form or another frequently came up at Daniel's as at Will's. Among the auditors was a young ensign of the Guards. True to the worship of the academic muse, in the uniform of the sons of Mars, the young officer saw at once the sense of the text declared obscure by the three authorities. Modestly approaching them, and begging their pardon not without a blush for putting in, "Sirs" said he, "I should think the sense easy enough, from what precedes, were there a point of interrogation at the end of the phrase instead of a full stop." He was right. The three looked at each other and bit their lips, being given a lesson by a schoolboy. The most nettled of the three was he who held the book, and who was the last to have pronounced the verse untranslatable. He was a little man with piercing eyes and a sly mocking air, but unfortunately remarkable for his uncouth form, which renders wit so much the more necessary as a weapon of defence for one afflicted by it. The little hunchback was no less than the celebrated Alexander Pope with his two friends Congreve and Parnell. "Sir Scholar," said he with an air of scornful vanity to the young soldier, do you so much as know what a point of interrogation is? The latter had counted on a little triumph, a few kindly words, or at least a familiar shake of the hand like what old Dryden—all satirical as he was—freely gave to the young men who came to hear him at Will's. Piqued in his turn, he, without being put out let the impertinence of the pupil face the remonstrances of the pedagogue, and said, surveying Pope's misshapen figure with significant air "like a point of interrogation? it is a small crooked thing that asks questions." So saying the young man went away.

LADY MARY WORTLY MONTAGU.

The joke had gone against Pope. He muttered a few words, shut the book, made adieu to his friends, went red with rage and drove away, he being one of the few poets of his day whose genius rode a coach. For three whole days he did not look in at the coffee-house, but passed the days sad and solitary in his delicious retreat at Twickenham more elegant than Horace's villa at Tebur. The bitter thought of his deformity pursued him when he left Daniel's abruptly, and he gave up the idea of driving to Lady Mary Worsly Montagu's, which he had in mind at first,—to carry his chagrin on the banks of the Thames. "Alas!" said he to himself, no wonder that all your intelligence and your beautiful poems have failed to get you Lady Mary's confession so long solicited! If your verses remind her of Homer, how can she be blind to the fact of your figure faithfully recalling Scarron to her mind? Your vanity has in vain persuaded you that people see in you but your genius, and in seeing you pass, the public in admiration whisper, "there goes Pope the poet!" Poor wretch! that whisper means, "see Pope the hunchback!" And do you expect a lady to have other eyes for your sorry body than those of the vulgar? If you wish to be loved, write, but do not show yourself. And yet when I remember her last words, her smile when I kissed her hand, her readiness to give Sir Godfrey Kneller sittings to paint her portrait for me, and when I re-read her letters, do not they breathe of friendship? Is not a woman's friendship for our sex another name for love? Alas! yes, undoubtedly were I made like other men.

WAS HE RIGHT?

People are so ridiculous with their illusions that it is but natural Pope should have carried his fool's cap unawares, thinking his own ray opaque while everybody else's were transparent. From Striadne and Ariadne to L'Espinasse and later there have been quite enough victims of a delirious and ill-fated passion. But it is enough to conjure up one irresistible beauty to show she reduced the hearts she inflamed to the duty and calmness of ordinary friendship. Like the youngest of the Graces, if she amused herself by yoking lions to her chariot, it was only to charm them. A hazardous game surely. It brought trouble to many hearts. If she embittered and wounded men without intending it sure, unwittingly blighted the lives of women who were her rivals. Embarked on the tempest of worldliness, she disported herself smiling on the foam of the waves. What a long train of cavaliers had Madame Recamier, poets, princes, authors, artists, nobles, all! One of her captives was the royal prisoner of Prussia captured at Jena, so were the Montmorencys both father and son all wounded none dead. She knew how to cure them. By the side of the passion she inspired and ignored she had the confidence and carelessness of a child. Her magic lay in insensibly changing love into friendship leaving to it all the bloom and perfume of the first. She knew of no happiness outside duty, and she placed her ideal of romance where she found it least, in marriage. She recalls to us the nymph Arethusa of whom the river god Alpheus became enamoured while bathing in his stream. To escape him she prayed to Diana, who changed her into a fountain and opened up an underground passage from Greece to Sicily for her to cross the stormy ocean without the waters mingling. There are natures born pure who have received innocence as a gift.

A LADY'S BOUDOIR.

To resume. Pope felt more disposed than ever to see his friend, and in a few hours he was in Cavendish Square before the town-mansion of the Wortly's. A familiar visitor, he was soon let into Lady Mary's boudoir. A rare Persian carpet covered it. The rich settees upholstered in silk with gold fringes and embroidered cushions betokened the seigneur recently returned from the Turkish embassy. The wainscotting was painted in arabesque and between the windows were vases full of flowers, or urns of aromatics exhaling mingled perfumes. On the toilet-table so gracefully described in the "Rape of the Lock" was a copy of the Koran instead of Belinda's Bible testifying that Lady Mary had learnt one more language in Constantinople. A child of five or six was playing alone in that elegant boudoir, rolling on the magnificent carpet, as he would have done at Twickenham on the lawn. Already a celebrity at that age for having been the first European to be inoculated, he was to have made a great noise later in the world when a man, by his predilection for Moslem ways, his debts, his family quarrels, and his adventurous life. This was Edward Montagu, the son of the ambassador. After receiving the caresses of his good friend, Mr. Pope with an affected docility, the little rogue made off mewicking him. The pantomime did not catch the poet's eye, for his ears had caught the footstep which made his heart beat. Lady Mary entered the boudoir more a

SULTANA OF AHMED III.

than a grand dame of the Britannic court. Among other new fangled notions, the beautiful ambassadress of George I had brought away from the East, was her antipathy to the English costume the ladies paraded in at the time. She liked to deck herself at home in the more graceful garb of the odalisque described in her admirable Letters. That day her ladyship had specially put on the Oriental costume presented her by the beautiful Fatima. She carried a kaftan with hanging sleeves of gold brocade and silver flowers admirably adapted to her waist which was clasped by a girdle of diamonds. A light gauze showed the remarkable beauty of her bosom, her long tresses descended to her ankles, and showed off her pretty feet encased in white satin slippers embroidered with gold. Her half bare arms bore bracelets of precious stones. Her hair instead of being hid under a round heavy periwig of the time, escaped in numerous tresses from a blue velvet cap fixed by an embroidered kerchief, and surmounted by an aigrette of gems. In seeing her look such a vision of loveliness, Pope might as well have compared her to a peri of the Persian tales before whom he had come to prostrate himself the picture, alas! of those dwarfs who almost always form the magicians cortege. "You see," said her ladyship to the poet, offering him her hand to kiss, "I am true to my promise. I come from Kneller's having given him a last sitting in the garb you desired." "How very kind of you," said Pope, and they both passed on to the room where the portrait was. Pope admired the work in silence, and improvised a few verses on the spot. Your gallantry and poetic fire are inexhaustible said Lady Mary. "You never set down to any other sentiment but gallantry the verses you inspire." "I should have said your friendship." "The feeling is still more tender than that, to

DISBURDEN THE BURDEN."

Take care, dear Mr. Pope, it amounts almost to a declaration, and we are but talking prose. "Who feign so long not to understand me?" Have I not in Eloisa's heroic epistle to Abelard said:

"He best can paint them, who shall feel 'em most." "I wanted eluding to the last an explanation which will spoil your poet's dream, for I believe you are deceiving yourself, and your love is no other. Since you are bent on getting a reply, shall I be frank with you? What consoled me being born a woman was that I used to say to myself at one time, "I am sure I shall not marry a woman." I was young then, and had begun by despising my sex. Sensibility which carries away both head and heart, is what I have regarded as a weakness to charge the insignificant part played by women in the world with. I have aspired to prove to my sex that, it can take as much part as yours in politics. You are told, my marriage was a caprice. O dear! no. I was mistaken in the man. In ten years I have not been able to make more of him than an ambassador. If I have seriously conceived the idea of a Septennial Bill for the Parliament to adopt, in favour of divorce a la turque, think you the love you dream of can ever enter an ambitious heart like mine? I confess to you without prudery—and you are not the first to whom I declare it—that if I do not take a lover it is less from fear of passing for having one, than avoiding being his dupe. You are a poet, and I yet have the ambition of having my share of glory as an author. It is dangerous as it is for me to have you for a friend. To accept you as a lover I should expose myself to let people say one day that my letters dated from Constantinople were written in London, and that there was no verse of mine but was corrected by you. If ever a man could boast of my favours I should not wish his indiscretion to be more eloquent than my flat denial. "Madam," said Pope with a slight accent of irony, "I did not know that a poet's glory costs so dear." "Confess that your rival in poetry is very generous and does not wish you to be fatherless to the nine sisters." "I had invoked you as the tenth Muse, said Pope and for changing you would now be my Minerva." "I do hope you will never versify in spite of my prohibition." "Why not prohibit me writing? It would be easier to obey you there than the prohibition to love you," said Pope with a common place gallantry. Lady Mary was saw through it drily answered "because I have not the right to prohibit it to any one." "Have you permitted it already to any one?" "Mr. Pope" said Lady Mary, "there again is one of those questions (emphasising the word) running the risk of a severe retort." "She knows what took place at Daniel's thought he, disconcerted by the reply, Madam, I see, I am indiscreet and that you wish to be alone." "Alone, no, I am expecting a visitor." "Receive my humble adieu, madam" and forgetting this time to kiss the hand which Lady Mary forgot to offer, he withdrew. On the staircase he stumbled on some one who said, "I beg Mr. Pope's pardon." He looked him in the face. Damnation! It was the young officer of Daniel's Coffee-house. The same day the poet added forty verses to his satire against women.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Koerber," Oct. 18.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s s "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning.—

Adie, Mr
Allen, Miss A F
Amann, Dr M
Atkinson Mr and Mrs
Barret, Maj Gen Sir and Lady
Barton, Capt F H
Bennett, Mr J F
Birch, Mr C F M
Bond, Brig General F G
Bond, Capt L V
Bruce, Mr W H
Blacker, Mrs
Britton, Capt and Mrs
Bull, Miss
Bach, Revd
Calnan, Mr and Mrs D
Campbell, Miss L
Charington, Lt A B
Clarke, Mr R F
Cooke, Mrs and child
Dagmann, Sister
De mege, Miss
Davis, Miss
Edwards, Miss S
Erb, Mr and Mrs
Evelyn, Sister
Froom, Mr and Mrs F
Freyseleben, Dr F
Freitas, Mr and Mrs de
Favre, Mr Le
Giffard, Mr
Goethen, Miss van
Gordon, Major
Gough, Lt T B P
Grant, Maj and Mrs J W
Gutman, Mr
Gutschke, Miss M
Haller, Mrs
Hand, Miss M
Hardy, Lt Col
Hastings, Capt G F
Hewett, Sir John
Heath, Col G M
Hendley, Lt Col
Hoffmann, Mr
Isert, Mrs
Jones, Capt and Mrs
Jones, Miss C
Johansen, Mr
Kerkhoven der van Mr
Lehmann, Capt
McBarnet, Maj A A E
Mackinhan, Mr and Mrs D
Maller, Mr Tu C
Maxwell, Capt
Maumi, Dr J P
Mellics, Mrs
Murphy, Mr E
Oertel, Mr and Mrs C H
Pinson, Mr A V
Pollack, Capt
Papadopoulo, Mr
Preston, Mr S
Potnay, Mr S
Potnay, Mr
Potnay, Miss
Potnay, Miss
Probst, Revd
Quirico, Mr P
Reymond, Miss K
Roberts, Mr
Roberts, Mrs
Robinson, Mr and Mrs
Ryan, Miss
Shaw, Miss
Simpson, Capt and Mrs
Stangway, Capt & Miss
Stuart, Mrs D F
Schrenk, Revd
Shewell, Capt E F
Tahourdin, Capt M
Tate, Mrs child and nurse
Thoele, Mrs
Turner, Mrs R G
Walker, Lt E J P
Walton, Col and Mrs E W
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs H R
Wilson, Miss R
Wilson, Mr
Wynch, Mrs M
Wyder, Revd Mrs and child
Young, Col C D
Younghusband, Major

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The Territorial Army.

COL. GAEDKE'S ARTICLE.

COLONEL GADKE, the German military critic writing of the English Manœuvres in the course of a long article says:—

In the "Berliner Tageblatt" an article appeared which, owing to a great oversight, bore my name, and ascribed to me views which I do not hold in any way. I am not of opinion that the weakest part of the Territorial Army is its infantry, and that it possesses recruits who have scarcely passed the age of boyhood. I can only pronounce an opinion on the battalions which I actually saw myself, and in them the material is very good, and of a quality with which any army in the world might well be satisfied. If one is to speak of soldiers who are little more than boys, I might as well direct attention to the Regular Army, in which, indeed, there are many very young and scarcely grown-up soldiers to be seen. But on an average the personnel here also is excellent.

I should also like to direct attention to the fact that it is quite wrong to speak of poor horses in the Territorial artillery which have been hired from the omnibus companies. I do not know where the writer of the article quoted had his data from or where his eyes were. The three batteries of the Territorial Army which I saw were excellently horsed; and I saw the guns and ammunition wagons of one of these batteries on Sept. 23 come along at a gallop which Regular horse artillery might well envy. Besides this, the attention and care given to the horses in this Territorial artillery brigade was clearly very good, and quite adequate. I saw this myself in the camp.

Finally, I am not of opinion that people in England "are playing a dangerous game with the Yeomanry." I am rather of a diametrically opposite opinion. There is in the citizen army such a short period of training that one must be satisfied with what can be achieved, and not seek to create a cavalry which can never be made out of Yeomanry. I am a most convinced believer in mounted infantry and have often given expression to this view in my own country. It is not, therefore, to be expected that I should have suddenly altered my point of view on this subject. On the contrary, my observations of the Yeomanry in these manœuvres have rather strengthened my conviction that, especially in the case of a country with the peculiar characteristics of England, mounted infantry is, for scouting, not only sufficient, but even may give better service than Regular cavalry could do. How many open spaces are there in England where cavalry could operate with the sword? In my opinion an army could use both mounted infantry and cavalry with advantage.

For strategical reconnaissance on the Continent far to the front of an army, well-trained cavalry which could meet the opposing cavalry with the naked sword is requisite; but mounted infantry can be used with great advantage with an army corps or an infantry division, especially for the rapid occupation of threatened points. It may be that naturally the best Yeomanry regiments only came under my observation; but those I did see made an astonishingly good impression upon me. It may be that these troops, as I believe is the case in the infantry and artillery are of very unequal value. That is naturally explicable in the case of a volunteer army, with such a short period of service, and is only to be expected.

Here accordingly lies one of the weak points of the whole organisation, and one which can only be altered with great difficulty.

I was greatly surprised by the capacity of the Territorial Army. I had expected from it a much smaller military capacity and discipline than I actually found, and I was also favourably undeceived by the character of its training for war. Later on, however, I recognised a failing which such an army, founded upon a voluntary system, and with such a short period of service, must exhibit in spite of the willingness of the men and the great enthusiasm of the officers. I believe with this organisation a good solid beginning of a citizen army has been made, but one cannot rest content with what has been done so far.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRED.

This citizen army must be further developed if it is intended properly to fulfil its task as an army of the second line for the defence of the country. The first training of the recruits is, indeed, not so short as I thought. In some battalions it is really very good. If something like twenty hours a week, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, could be devoted to training under specially efficient officers, then a really good foundation of military training could be laid. But even in the best battalions the men do not attend so regularly at drill, and in most instances so much service as I have suggested will not be achieved, because it would necessitate an extraordinary demand upon the men and a still greater one upon the officers. A fixed and more lengthy early period of recruit training appears to me to be necessary, in order to do away with the shortcomings which I noticed in the handling of weapons and in outpost duties and during the progress of the battle. Even the Swiss army insists upon a recruit training of sixty-five days.

Then, too, one must take care that the officers of this Territorial Army themselves receive an efficient training—a training which must include all branches of field work. At present many of them are very good and efficient, and can scarcely be distinguished in some respects from officers of the Regular Army; but even they require instruction in certain matters. Before everything else, the Territorial troops of all arms should have a better training in shooting and in practising mutual support in action. In my judgment men and officers, after their first recruit training, should have at least fourteen days' practice in the autumn manœuvres for a further period of four years. The period should not be confined merely to service in the camp, and it must be so arranged that no man will be allowed to leave his unit after a period of eight days, as some do at present.

I am a convinced believer in a short period of service for the citizen armies of the Continent, and my observation of the English Territorial Army has strengthened the conviction that it is feasible, and not detrimental to the spirit and warlike value of the troops, to have a short period of service. But, on the other hand, it seems to me that there are a great many people in England who could join the Territorial Army, and who do not do so. So long, however, as you adhere to a voluntary system of enlistment you cannot make further demands upon officers and men.

The most important question, however, seems to me to be this: Whether it is possible to maintain this army at its full strength so long as the present demands are made; and the second question is whether there will really be the suggested six months available in time of war to complete their training. Much a good foundation is doubtless laid as the present time but out of the excellent material a very useful force could be created. This much is unquestionable that the Territorial Army is no joke, but a serious undertaking, which must, however, in my humble opinion, be further developed and improved. That development will, of course, always tend to assimilate it more and more to the Regular Army. Its trainings, shows many fainting but these, I think, are partly owing to imitation of the Regular Army, because some of the same faults are to be noted there.

VALUE OF CYCLISTS.

With regard to the Engineers and Cyclists of the Territorial Army, so much spoken of in an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt," falsely attributed to me—although the judgment was favourable—I can personally say nothing, for I did not see anything of them. On the contrary, it appeared to me that the cyclists were not used as a separate force in the manner peculiar to other troops. I regret this, for if there must be cyclists at all there is no place more suitable for them than England, with its numerous good roads all over the country, lined as they are with thick hedges. They would be especially valuable in this country, where the hedges, clumps of trees, and walled-in parks render the movement of troops especially difficult.

On such a terrain the cyclist would not only compete with the work of the cavalry, but even in some instances replace it. I hold that the introduction of cyclists on the Continent is also desirable, but in England they are a necessity, and as such they should be employed in the manœuvres as a separate arm, and not merely as single individuals, or as orderlies and patrols. I wondered during the manœuvres when I saw so many cyclists without weapons, even such as were clearly engaged in patrol duty. Such unwarlike practices in manœuvres should not be tolerated. During the scouting exercises, as well as on the day of battle, each party could have employed cyclist companies with great advantage, especially if they had been led by experienced officers.

Some of the failings which I found in the Territorial Army probably lie, as I have hinted, in the fact that they imitate the methods which prevail in the Regular Army. I have noticed while in England that in many quarters there appears to be little love for the Territorial Army, but rather a tendency to strive to introduce the Prussian system with its two years' period of service.

Moreover it appears to me, if I am justified in my observations, that the trainig of the Regular Army itself must be put upon a more warlike basis. I did not see very much of the artillery in the limits of these manœuvres; with its single battle this was scarcely possible. But from what I did see in the few days before the battle, I was rather inclined to think that in taking up a position, and also in marching, their proceedings were not carried out in a very warlike fashion. As I have said before, I am not here committing myself to a pronounced opinion. On the other hand, I saw a great deal of the infantry, and I believe there is lacking in the Army at the present time not only the capacity of co-operation between the different arms in mutual support, but there is also lacking the practice of manœuvres on a large scale over unknown country where there can be no previous knowledge of local conditions. For an English army to march out with six divisions, it would be a very large force which would call for much practice on the part of its leaders and the general staff. Such experience as this can only be secured at the time of autumn manœuvres. However excellent the individual units of service may be, I am a firm believer in the troops being accustomed to fight in large masses, and this experience is lacking a little in the English Army of the present day, and perhaps more than a little. Manœuvres on a large scale should be held every year, and far away from Aldershot, and a portion of the Territorial Army should always be employed in these operations. No opportunity should be lost to practise scouting, and particularly to train troops in battle. These two things, scouting and battle practice, should be brought into closer connection than was exhibited during the recent manœuvres.

BURMESE PAGODA SLAVES.

A correspondent writes:—The mention of a Burmese slave girl in the interesting communication on "Burmese Lenten Observances" may perhaps confuse the minds of new arrivals reading the article and who imagine that no such thing as slavery exists within the British dominions. The position of pagoda slaves, is, however, very unfortunate one in relation with their fellow-countrymen. They are in some instances the descendants of people captured centuries ago in war when hostilities were constantly going on between Talaings, Burmese, Shans and other tribes. The ancestors of others may have been dedicated by kings or rich people for service at special pagodas. Since the British annexations, there has been no difference of course in the treatment of pagoda slaves and other Burmese. They have equal access to the law courts; they may travel where they choose without let or hindrance; they may trade where they wish and make money if they can. Many of them do, but still, however wealthy they may be, they are always treated by even the poorest classes of Burmese as belonging to an inferior and degraded stock. They cannot intermarry with Burmese, and if they do so by stealth or deceit in a place where they are not known, steps would at once be taken, where their status was found out, to get a divorce. No Burman will eat with them and every Burman thinks if pagoda slaves do not at least once yearly visit the pagoda and eat of the offerings there made, leprosy will follow him or her as a punishment. Some pago

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

A feeble depression lies off the Central Madras Coast, and the mon-oon has been intensified in the south of the Peninsula giving heavy rain on the Malabar Coast and rough seas off Ceylon. The rainfall been nearly general in Eastern Bengal, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan, and the North Madras Coast, and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal Proper and Orrisa and there have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan, East Hyderabad, and South East Madras.

The chief falls are:—Mesgui and Silchar had one and a half inches; Cherrapoonji, four; Barisal, Narayanganj, and Sangor Island, one and half; Chittagong and Cuttack, one; Chitaldrug and Salem, one and a half; Calicut, four; Cochin and Trivandrum, three; Bellary, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal, one; Gopalpur, one and a half.

Forecast :— A diminution of the rainfall in North East India.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway upto the week ending Friday, 7th October 1910 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	40	82	Khervadi	23	66
Raver	17	30	Nasik	28	61
Nimbhora	22	17	Devlali	33	27
Bodwad	27	28	Ghoti	85	66
Varangaon			Hotgi	34	37
Bhadli	29	20	Mohol	23	10
Jalgaon	29	14	Madha	29	40
Shirsoli	37	17	Barsi Junction	27	3
Bhusawad	29	4	Kem	19	84
Maheji	34	75	Jeur	21	29
Pachora	30	74	Poonalvadi	18	45
Kajgaon	25	92	Diksal	27	60
Rajmane	34	24	Dhond	19	82
Chaliagaon	30	75	Talegaon	36	88
Naydongri	31	65	Lonavla	158	7
Nandgaon			Neral	119	57
Manmad	24	62	Kasara	96	45
Lasalgaon	22	23			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier in the extreme north while it contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is low in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is normal while it continues in defect at night almost everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Sind and the south Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Bikaner during night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in West Central India, and normal or in defect in the remaining districts. Day temperature is about the average; night temperature is generally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division, and clear or very lightly clouded in the other half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Chanda, night temperature is low almost everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·22' of rain. Cloud has increased in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad where skies are now heavily clouded but remain lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally below the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall in the south of the Peninsula has been nearly general and heavy on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon. Local showers have been received in the south Bombay Deccan; Bellary has had 1·19", Masulipatam 0·78", Bangalore 0·50", Calicut 4·00", Cochin 2·90" and Colombo 2·20". Cloud has increased and skies are now densely clouded to the south of latitude 16°. Weather conditions off the south Coromandel Coast appear to be disturbed.

Nearly general rain is probable in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th October was 29·877 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 — it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—.

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Ghatkeshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Managon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	7
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	7
Total	3	1	80
This day last year	3	3	73

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

October 18th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	74	22	0
B	92	50	5
B	225	153	14
C	104	42	0
D	145	44	1
E	56	18	0
E	64	43	0
F	50	10	0
G	45	1	0
Total	855	380	20
	1,235		

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road [illegible] England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FRENCH WOMEN IN COMMERCE.

French women are acknowledged to be more successful in commerce than any others. According to statistics recently published there were in 1908, 1,933,365 women at the heads of establishments, and fully 748,000 others who earned an independent living in commerce. Something of this is to be attributed to the plain and concise way in which arithmetic is taught in schools in that country, and more of it to the practical manner in which a girl is brought up to regard a sufficient income upon which to live the first necessity of life. While the English girl of the same class is dreaming away her days in expectation of the Prince Charming, who just as often as not fails to appear, her French sisters is either prepared to accept the husband her parents have chosen for her or learning some profession or trade that will enable her to become self-supporting. French women are exceedingly practical—a state of mind that gives them a clear vision where the things pertaining to everyday life are concerned. "I have merely to go home, turn the key in the door of my own little house, and settled down to do my own housework and my own cooking. Why should I be worried by English employers ?" said an independent lady who had been disappointed in the family into whose house she had entered as governess.

EMINENTLY RADICAL.

The best of it is that the French woman can do housework and cooking. With a naturally artistic gift she combines an appreciation of practical things. This gives her the capacity for organising, for the good organiser is always imaginative. Thus, the woman who has sufficient imagination to have ideals and to be ambitious works up her business, and is not content with merely following the daily routine. Many of the most successful of these Gallic women are widows, for it is common in France for husband and wife to work together. Knowing her husband's business thoroughly, the French woman has no scruples at all in helping. She can run a hotel or manage a wholesale or retail business of any kind just as well as monsieur, so that should she be left a widow she simply takes the affair in hand and conducts it. Women are considered better than men as administrators in great business houses, while in England it is just the other way round. English employe's rarely care to work under a women, and the large business house is seldom managed entirely by women. Just this touch of romance and imagination, mingled with the practical knowledge of life, is it that makes the women of France able to understand and control young girls in large numbers, and it has been openly said that quarrels and strikes are fare when a woman acts as organiser of a great business.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th October.

173. Parades—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

174. D. R. F. Class—Parade at the Apollo Bunder on Wednesday 19th instant at 7·15 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

175. Musketry.—The Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 23rd instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-10 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the results of Spoon Competitions of the 15th instant :

Spoon Winners.
200 Yards.
Sergt. Barker 32 sc = 32
Bombr. Geldart 32- = 30
Major Pennington 31 sc 31
300 Yards.
Major Pennington 32-2 = 30
Bombr. Geldart 32-3 = 29
Sapper Rowe 31-2 = 29

A. W. BARKER, Sergt.
Hon Sec B. V. A. R. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 19th October.

935—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

To-day Wednesday the 19th instant—" G " Coy Recruits Parade at 7-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

III. " F " Company Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Caps.

Thursday the 20th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 21st instant— "A " Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. Bugle practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. " E " Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

936.—issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

937. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors from 20th to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

938. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st Oct. on 1,773·41 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,27,000
Or per mile of Railway	113	124	4	241
For previous 12 weeks of half year	26,46,663	25,67,344	83,441	52,97,448
Total for 13 weeks	28,46,663	27,87,344	90,441	57,24,448
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,56,834	1,91,455	8,269	3,56,558
Per mile of Ry.	88	108	5	201
Total to corresponding date	3,16,816	23,53,382	88,986	47,59,184

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 70,442
Do. to date ..... Rs. 9,65,264

BY THE WAY..

THE COMPOSER OF "TIEFLAND."

Eugene D'Albert, whose opera "Tiefland" inaugurated the Beecham grand opera season at Covent Garden, was born in Edinburgh, though of foreign parents, forty-six years ago, and received his musical education at the National Training School for Music under Ernst Pauer and the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. He began his professional career as a pianoforte virtuoso—Lizzt declared he was the only possible successor to Tausing—and in the early eighties played at the Philharmonic, the Monday "Pops.." and the Crystal Palace. In his twentieth year he developed a marked antipathy to England and English musical life, and removed to Germany, where he married and took up his permanent residence. His "Tiefland" is very popular on the Continent, though never before performed in England.

JURIES AND MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Referring to a verdict recently given by a Coroner's jury that death was caused by the medical evidence the "British Medical Journal" remarks that this verdict may be added to those cited in the report of the select committee on Death Certification, where Dr. Ogle is quoted as saying :—"One verdict came before me a little time ago, which was this : "A man died from stone in the kidney, which stone he swallowed when lying on a gravel path in a state of drunkenness.' That was given as a verdict. I thought some joke had been played, and I wrote down about it, and found it was and absolute fact. Another one is this: 'Child three months old found dead, but no evidence whether born alive.'" Juries may, however our contemporary thinks, may be excused if they sometimes find the medical evidence puzzling.

THE FOUNDER OF BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL.

Berkhamsted School, which has just given a Liberal Dean to Lincoln, was founded by Dr. Incent a Dean of St. Paul's, during the reign of Henry VIII., who seems strangely omitted from the "Dictionary of National Biography," though Fuller justly classes him among the "Worthies" of England. He was an important personage, in apparent sympathy with the reformed religion, and as Dean of St. Paul's signed the document by which a synod of divines sanctioned the King's divorce from Anne of Cleves. Influenced probably by the difficulty of obtaining education near Berkhamsted in his boyhood, "he erected a large fair school, with a lodging for the schoolmaster adjoyning, where he himself did lye and kept house divers times before his death"; and provided a modest endowment.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE BISON.

The herds of captive bison owned by the United States are three in number, of which the Yellowstone herd comprises ninety-five, the Wichita nineteen, and the Montana forty-seven head. The last and most recently formed of these appears, according to Country Life, to afford the best prospect for the future of the species, since it is established on a very extensive area, where the soil and other surroundings are absolutely those best adapted to the habits of the prairie bison. In the opinion of such a competent authority as Mr. W. T. Hornaday, this herd alone is sufficient to save the species from extinction.

ABOUT DIAMOND CUTTING.

Some interesting particulars of the Amsterdam diamond industry are given in an excellent little guide-book just published, "Holland and Our Friend the Dutch," by S. S. Abrahamson, a journalist, who lives in Holland. It will be remembered that the "cleaving" of the Cullinan diamond took place there. Cleaving is, it seems, of much later date than polishing, and the object of it is to give the stone a regular crystal shade if it has not that already. It also serves to split off those parts which contain flaws. But the sawing-machine has superseded the cleavers hammer and splitter to a large extent during the last few years. To divide diamonds by sawing a thin disc of steel or phosphor-copper, revolving some 3,000 times a minute, slowly cuts through the diamond in any desired direction.

THE JEWS AND THE INDUSTRY.

In Amsterdam, as elsewhere, the diamond industry is for the greater part in the hands of members of the Jewish community. It was originally a home industry, and was conducted in attics, of which there are many in the old tumbledown houses of Amsterdam. Gradually better workshops were seen to be essential, and the first diamond-polishing factory was opened in the early part of last century. The first factory to use steam power was erected in London in 1824, and the first in Amsterdam in 1840. Electricity is now largely used. The largest diamond-polishing factory in the world is that of Messrs. Asscher, of Paris and Amsterdam. The total value of diamonds handled in Amsterdam per annum exceeds £4,250,000 of which the United States, the most important buyer, purchases about £2,000,000 polished and £100,000 rough.

ST. MICHAEL AND THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

St. Michael, who provides people at home with a quarter-day, was the "prince" or protector of the Jewish people, and thus came to be considered the special "Patron" of the Catholic Church. The Early Church, following the teaching of St. John, held that he was "the angel to whom the prayers and supplications of mortals are committed." The cult of St. Michael was very popular in Constantinople, where no fewer than fifteen churches were dedicated to the invocation of this "warrior archangel." His name was first used in the Byzantine house of Palaeologus, and passed from them to the imperial house of Romanoff. This is why the name of Michael occurs so frequently among the Russian Royal Family.

A "DOUBTFUL" SERVICE.

The Harvest Festival, now a recognised annual institution in churches and chapels in England has no form of service in the Prayer-book. As long ago as 1863, however, Convocation proposed that it should draw up a "Thanksgiving Service for Harvest," but the Lord Chancellor intimated that "the permission of the Queen in Council could not be granted for a service of so doubtful a nature." In 1854 the Queen in Council ordered a general thanksgiving in all churches for that year's abundant harvest. The first Harvest Festival is believed to have been held by Archdeacon Denison in his church at East Brent, Somersetshire, in 1843, about which time also Dean Alford wrote the harvest hymn, "Come ye thankful people."

POPULARITY OF THE HIGHLANDS.

The popularity of the Highlands of Scotland as a holiday resort is still growing. It was stated at the half-yearly meeting of the Highland Railway Company recently that the past summer was the best the company had experienced. "During August," said the chairman, "there was not a vacant bed in the Highlands, unless on the heather. It was becoming more and more the fashion for all classes to spend their holidays in this country instead of flying to the Continent." King George is evidently going to spend much more time in the "north country" than did his Royal father, and his Majesty's example in this respect will doubtless have its influence.

THE SALARIES OF AMERICAN MINISTERS.

We hear a good deal of the large salaries paid to Ministers in America, but some very poor salaries seem to be paid also. From a Methodist Conference in Iowa the "Christian World" hears the startling news that fifty-seven men have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the ministry and engage in secular pursuits because of the insufficiency of the average ministers salary. Cases are mentioned in which minister's have to keep up home and family on £100 and £120 a year! In another large Methodist Conference forty-seven preachers have abandoned their pulpits in order to find in other callings a decent living for their families.

THE BABY'S CAREER.

I.

"What will he be?" his mother mused.
"Perhaps a great musician—
Or possibly in politics
He'll win a high position.

II.

Along the passage swelled a scream,
To loud crescendo ringing,
It's plain his forte," his father sighed,
"Is operatic singing."

—Gladys Seton Craik, in "The Baby's World."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The only exception that can be taken to the article in last week's "Nation" on "The Novel as Art" is that its tendency is rather to support than refute the thesis which it sets out to controvert, namely that there is in the modern novel an inherent artistic necessity determining its length. Otherwise the article is excellent. It displays wide knowledge, acute observation, and a sound man-of-the-world common sense, and it is easy to say of it that it is the best thing that the discussion of the topic of the hour has called forth.

A "LITERARY HOLD-ALL."

The argument turns upon the contrast between the novel of to-day and the novel as it has hitherto existed. Formerly it was, as the writer of the article calls it, a "literary hold-all." In other words, it consisted of an almost infinitely distensible frame into which the author could pack very much whatever he wished, and into which, as a matter of fact, he did pack enough to give a very shrewd idea of the general life of the time. Hence it ran to great lengths. "Tom Jones" contains the matter of about four present-day novels, 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison" of perhaps six, and "Clarissa" of about seven, and no doubt it was due only to human limitation that the novel of a million volumes for which Tennyson sighed did not actually come into existence. Over against the long novel of other days comes the short novel of to-day. The former continued to prevail until the reading public served upon the authors a notice that they had not time to read so much and a demand for shorter stories. To this the authors replied by limiting their sphere. Instead of covering the whole field of the life of their time or a great portion of it, they isolated some self-contained fragment of it and studied that, so that, as the writer says, "we find our best novelists deliberately confining themselves to some single problem of conduct or predicament of situation, instead of accepting the older challenge to be a general showman of the life of their time. Whether the treatment be that of realism of heroic romance, sensational or psychological in its appeal, this specialisation is gaining ground." This is admirably noted, only one cannot but see that if the authors of to-day choose a limited theme they thereby incur the necessity of dealing with it in a limited space, and that, moreover, that space will vary according to the nature of the theme, so that, to that extent at any rate, there is in the modern novel an internal artistic necessity determining its dimensions.

PLEASANT APPRECIATION.

Let it be added concerning this well-packed article that the writer of it is appreciative of the authorship of the day, and he is saying something which is not only true but much more fresh and helpful than the lamentations to which periodically the weekly press surrenders itself over the evil case in which contemporary literature finds itself when, speaking of the typical novel of the time, as described, he remarks that "it has now at its command perhaps a larger number of bright and even brilliant writers than ever before, and its hold upon the expending public of readers is a unique fact of intellectual history."

THE DELIGHT OF GETTING INTO PRINT.

It was perhaps Dickens who once expressed the delight he had when, as a boy, he first saw himself in print. Is is, at any rate, an experience which many people have had, and as a rule it takes place at a period of life when sensations are so vivid that they remain in memory long after they have ceased to repeat themselves in fact. There are, however, people with whom the sensation is always renewed. The contemplation of their work in newspaper or magazine never fails, however often repeated, to give warm pleasure, and they enjoy the sight almost as much as they do the cheque which by and by comes to require them for their labour. Thus it is said that even so old a moustache as Blowitz, when the "Times" containing his article came in, would spread out the paper and, with a gesture which took in the whole page, exclaim with innocent satisfaction, "Isn't it beautiful?" Perhaps part of a newspaper man's satisfaction in such circumstances is that his "stuff" proves to be less bad than he feared. Having written under pressure, without time to mature his thought and choose his vocabulary, he is gratified to find his reasoning forcible and his expression adequate. Thus a distinguished journalist says of his "copy." "It looks better next morning in print, for print pulls it together as a frame a picture; there is a certain assertiveness in print that rallies one to its side. The manuscript is a hesitating statement, but with the print you take your oath of it." There are writers, on the other hand, who like their work in the manuscript form better than in type. With their own manuscript they can associate the glow of thought and feeling and fancy which was theirs while they wrote it, but the printed page is stripped of all that. The reading of a proof sobers them. Thomas Gray may have been one of them. Somewhere—if one remembers he speaks of print as being "raw." Probably his shy and fastidious spirit resented the glaring fixity of type. If so, he was of the same mind as Lowell Lowell sent his beautiful little poem "Beaver" to his friend Gilder, who had just undertaken the editorship of the "Nation," and on receiving the issue containing it wrote, "Thank you for the printed copy. Of course, I am disgusted with it. Print, somehow, is like a staring plaster-cast compared with the soft and flowing outlines, the modest nudity of the manuscript clay." Balzac's feelings on the subject place him midway between the two extremes. For him print magnified both the bad and the good qualities of his compositions. "Print," he says, "is to manuscript what the stage is to a woman—it throws into relief both the beauties and the defects. It kills as well as makes alive. A fault becomes as conspicuous as the fine thoughts do."

CARDUCCI'S MEMORIAL.

Italy has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her liberation in various ways, and some of the ways are interesting to lovers of literature. Thus last week there was raised a memorial to Carducci near the springs of the classic Clitumnus, a river which that poet celebrated in a great ode. Carducci is worthy of the honour because no Italian poet of his day appealed more powerfully to the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, and he is worthy of being associated with this anniversary, because no one had more warmly at heart than he the cause of an Italy free and one. The memorial takes the form of an altar of white marble about five feet high, on which are carven certain symbolic figures which, although in our own country they might seem conventional, yet on the soil of what was once Commania must have the same effect as a Latin quotation on the page of an Italian writer. They are a nymph bearing a garland of woven cypress twigs, a faun with a chaplet of oak leaves, and a nymph with a crown of sea weed. The inscription is by Ojetti, who is in this country known chiefly as the author of "Alla scoperta dei Letterati," and is as follows:—"Near the sacred river to which in all ages and from all quarters poets sacrificed to keep alive faith in the destiny of Italy, Giosua Carducci, when Rome had been ours for scarcely a lustrum, declared that then only would the Fatherland be free when consciencies were free. Trusting in that prediction, Umbria, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Liberation, to his memory raised this alter, 20th September, M.C.M.X."

THE Pasha of Marrakesh, says a Tangier telegram, is emulating Ghaisuli by his arbitrary treatment of French-protected natives. He has imposed heavy taxes upon these natives under pain of the bastinado and other punishments.

MR. SCOTT Prime Minister of Saskatchewan is reported to have declared in an interview that the Free Trade sentiment in Western Canada was growing so strong that the Conservative papers were now recognising its force.

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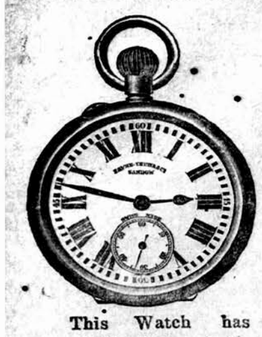

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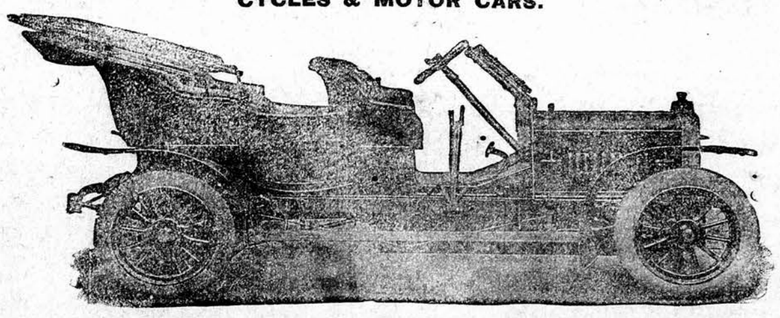

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